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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 231 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

IN MEMORIAM!

Liberty Of Nationalist Press In India

The Council of State has once again betrayed the country by serving as a subservient instrument for the humiliation of the country. It has passed the Criminal Law Amendment Bill as certified by the Viceroy. That Bill will, within a few days, become law as ordained in the Constitution under which India is being governed to-day, and which is a mockery of parliamentary Government. Under the provisions of this Law, a parallel to which is to be found only in Fascist Italy or Hilterite Germany, the Nationalist Press in India will function only on the sufferance of an Executive, which is not responsible to the accredited representatives of the people and which has forced this obnoxious measure on the country in defiance of their views as well as of public opinion. An independent and courageous Press is the most potent instrument of the emancipation of a people struggling to be free as such a Press, in countries like Britain, France and the United States of America, where genuine parliamentary government exists, is the most effective protector of the liberties of a free people. It is the proud distinction of the Indian Nationalist Press that it has always sincerely and zealously served this purpose and because it has remained true to its high mission the history of the Indian movement for freedom has been, to no small extent, one of resistance to the efforts of the bureaucracy to muzzle and cripple the Nationalist Press. It is symbolic of the character of the regime of Lord Willingdon as well as a grim commentary on the sham freedom that the new Constitution is going to confer on India that the last important official act of the departing Viceroy should be one of amazing defiance of the considered verdict of the Indian Legislative Assembly and of the whole country as well as of an unparalleled assault on their fundamental liberties. All this, however, will only have the effect of making the country redouble its efforts to win its freedom. So far as the Nationalist Press is concerned, it has grown in power and influence in spite of repression and it will continue to be increasingly powerful and influential despite repression and the shackles of the new Law, which make its freedom not worth a day's purchase, will only make it a hundredfold more devoted and unremitting in functioning as the guardian of the people's liberties and the authoritative exponent of their aspirations.

TABULATED ADLETS

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Clerks, Lawyers, Overseers, Suboverseers, Doctors, Teachers, Engineers and Typists to consult Hastings and Co., Employment Suppliers. Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (4915).

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., requires the services of an experienced Life Insurance Organiser on fixed salary for Bombay City. Apply Box No. 1834 "Bombay Chronicle".

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam: Wanted capable Ladies and Gentlemen for our Birth Branch on Rs. 100 and 40 p.m., with increments and pension. in the districts of Poona and Indore (C. I.), Experienced Medical Practitioners of either sex, educated Midwives and Nurses will be preferred. Applications should reach the following District Managers with As. 2 stamps and credentials before 15-10-35: R. Subramanya Iyer, Esq., B.A. (Hons.), Block No. 5, Rama Vijeyswar Palace, Rastaspeth, Poona. B. S. Wavade, Esq., B.A., 132, Rambag, Indore City (C. I.). (4906).

Applications are invited for appointments in a new College of Commerce proposed to be started in Ahmedabad in June, 1936. 1 Principal, able to conduct classes in English and one of the Subjects of the B.Com. course of the Bombay University on Rs. 500—50—1,000. 4 Professors and 2 Assistant Professors for conducting classes in the different subjects of Inter-Commerce and B.Com. courses of the Bombay University. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Men with some experience will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1841).

Applicatons are invited for the following posts in a new College proposed to be started in Ahmedabad from June 1936. It is proposed to begin with First Year and Inter Arts classes and appointments will be made as under:—Principal, Professors for English, Sanskrit, Persian, French, Ardha-Magadhi, Mathematics, Logic, Indian History and Administration and Science. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience if any, and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1842).

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam: Wanted 10 Provincial Managers, 15 District Managers and 5 Cashiers on Rs. 120, 110 and 80 respectively, with increments, establishment and pension, to take charge of our Branch Offices to be opened shortly in Bombay Presidency and Northern India. Experienced Medical Practitioners will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials before 15-10-35. Inspector of Branches, Tranhipalam P. O., via Calicut, Malabar (4906-a.)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Dacca University:—Wanted a Reader in Physics on a salary in the scale of Rs. 400—50—600 per mensem, initial salary depending upon qualifications. Nine copies of application and of all testimonials must be forwarded to the Registrar not later than 30th October, 1935. Particulars of the appointment will be supplied on request. (1818)

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To let office chamber with light, fan and telephone convenience at moderate rent. Apply top floor, 79, Medows Street. (4913).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

Wanted Inspectors to appoint agents for our Cheap Insurance Schemes and to sell our shares on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 90. Dividend declared 10 per cent. Investment in fully paid-up shares Rs. 100 essential: Apply: Upper India Insurance Society, Limited, Amritsar 3. (4839).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Mixed Crystallized Fruits & Toffees, Super Quality, -|2|- lb. Discount for dealers. Agents wanted Apply Jesrey & Co., Katre Neel, Delhi. (4899)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of August, 1936, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for a term of one year, to commence on the 1st August, 1937.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of NOT LESS THAN TWELVE LECTURES on one of the following subjects:—

(i) Moslem Law as administered in British India.
(ii) The Law of Partnership with special reference to British India.
(iii) Principles and History of Insurance Law with special reference to India.

The salary of the Professor will be paid in twelve EQUAL MONTHLY INSTALMENTS, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are required TO FORWARD THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE REGISTRAR ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST MAY, 1936, stating on which of the abovenamed three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application ONE HUNDRED COPIES OF A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF HIS PROPOSED LECTURES and if he so pleases THE SAME NUMBER OF COPIES OF HIS INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

The Professor will, not later than the month of August following his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or typewritten) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred by the Faculty of Law to a Committee of not more than three persons to be selected for their special competence in this behalf, who will examine the same, and, before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If, upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to the Press as soon as practicable, after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

SATISCHANDRA GHOSH,
Offg. Registrar.

Senate House:
31st August, 1935.

1840

LAW STUDENTS' UNION

A MEETING of the members of the above Union will be held on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of Messrs. Manilal Kher & Ambalal, 80, Esplanade Road, to consider a proposal to hand over the funds of the Union to the Law Society to institute a prize to be known as "The Law Students' Union Prize" on the terms contained in the letter received from the Hony. Secretary, Bombay Incorporated Law Society.

All members are requested to attend.

M. D. NANAVATI,
B. G. KHER,
Conveners.

D/24-9-1935.

1845.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. V. A. Waikar has ceased to be a partner in the firm of Messrs. Parakram & Co., the Secretaries and Managers of the Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. The said partnership business is being carried on by Mr. B. L. Thosar as the sole proprietor of the said firm.

PARAKRAM & CO.
1846.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT No. 1982 OF 1929.

TRICUMDAS LALJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MATHURADAS LILADHAR and another ... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated 10th September, 1935, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest vested in Bai Panchibai, widow of Gopaldas Karsondas, the only present Trustee of the Indentures of Settlement, dated 25th September 1906, and 14th June, 1910, in the property situate on the East side of Vithalwadi Street, Bombay, under Collector New No. 3397, New Survey No. 1467, Cadastral Survey No. 1542 in Bhuleshwar Division and C Ward No. 1643, Street Nos. 127-129-131-133-135 and 1 and admeasuring 302 square yards.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 24th day of October, 1935, lodge in my Office Affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1935.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.

1844.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 29th September, 1935 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 11 Rocky Hill, Malabar Hill, valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, cabinets, Chesterfield suites, nests of teapoys, book-case, fancy table, teapoys, writing table, cane furniture, iron beds, dressing tables, chests of drawers, Lady's writing table, book shelves, card-table, meat safes, camp table, and chairs, ice-box, glassware, palm stands, rocking chair, window chicks etc.

The property of J. P. Brander Esq., Commissioner of Excise.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

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COME EARLY AT
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Time: To-day 4 Shows at 2-45, 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

RELEASED PRISONER RE-ARRESTED

Lahore High Court On Need Of Exemplary Sentences

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The vacation Judge of the Lahore High Court, Mr. Justice Agha Haider to-day decided two references for enhancement of sentences imposed by lower courts and passing orders accordingly laid down the principles which in his opinon magistrates should observe in deciding cases of such nature.

In one case an accused named Shera was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment by a Magistrate of Multan on a charge under section 377 I. P. C.

The sessions Judge of Multan referred the case to the High Court for enhancement of the sentence.

Mr. Justice Agha Haider enhancing the sentence to two years' rigorous imprisonment remarked:—

"The Magistrate who seems to have very strange ideas about this particular form of crime and also about his own duties as a magistrate, has imposed the ridiculously light sentence of six months upon the accused. I have expressed the opinion in my judgments on more than one occasion that cases of this type of vice should, as far as possible, be tried by Magistrates with section 30 powers so that if circumstances call for a heavy sentence then the same may be given up to the outside limit of 7 years. This, however, was not done in the present case and all that I can do is to enhance the sentence to two years rigorous imprisonment and I am also of opinion that it is a case in which whipping would be eminently right and proper. I order, therefore, that in addition to sentence of two years rigorous imprisonment the accused be given 30 stripes provided the Medical Officer certifies that he is physically fit to undergo this particular form of punishment".

The accused who had already undergone six months imprisonment has been ordered to be re-arrested and sent to jail.

ASSAULT ON WOMAN

In the second case two men of Amritsar namely Daulatram and Jamna were convicted under section 326/34 by a Magistrate of Amritsar for alleged grievous assault on a woman. Accused Jamna was sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment and Daulatram to two years. The sessions' Judge of Amritsar referred the case of Daulatram to High Court for enhancement of the sentence.

The facts of the case according to the prosecution were that accused Daulatram used to make indecent overtures to a woman who however did not respond. On one night while she was sleeping Daulatram accompanied by his servant Jamna went there and caught hold of the woman while Jamna cut off her nose. Both the assailants made good their escape, and were later arrested and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Agha Haider enhancing the sentence of two years to seven years observed:—

"I cannot understand on what reasonable grounds the magistrate who convicted accused Daulatram gave him a sentence of two years rigorous imprisonment. Jamna was the servant of the accused Daulatram and, in all probability, was acting under orders of his master. Both of them took an active part in the commission of the outrage and I do not see reason why any distinction should have been made in passing sentence on them. In my opinion the case of Daulatram requires a deterrent sentence and I hereby enhance the sentence against him to a term of seven years rigorous imprisonment".—A. P.

CONTROL OF SALE OF GHEE BY LICENSES

City Municipal Act To Be Amended

The "Bombay Government Gazette," dated September 23, publishes a Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

The objects of the amendments contained in the Bill are explained in the following notes on clauses:—

Clauses 2, 3 and 4.—The amendments contained in these clauses are consequential upon the amendment of section 5 of the Act by Bombay Act XVIII of 1931 which did away with the system of co-option.

Clause 5.—The object of the amendment in this clause is to simplify the procedure for the grant of leave to officers and servants whose appointment is vested in the Schools Committee by authorising the Secretary of the said Committee to grant such leave for a period not exceeding three months. Under the existing law, all applications have to be put before the Committee which results in much delay and inconvenience.

STOCK CERTIFICATE HOLDERS' POSITION.

Clause 6.—Under section 110DD (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Standing Committee has power to issue stock certificates in lieu of debentures or other securities issued (A) under the Act or any previous Act relating to municipal administration in the City of Bombay or (B) under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, or the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925. The holders of stock certificates issued in respect of (B) debentures have remedies under sections 110F, 110G and 110H and it is considered desirable to place the holder of a stock certificate issued in lieu of (A) debentures in the same position as the holder of a debenture, so far as the security of the debt is concerned, in respect of the principal amount of the stock certificate and interest thereon. Section 110DD is accordingly amended by clause 6 of the Bill.

SIGNATORIES TO CHEQUES.

Clauses 7, 8 and 10.—Sub-section (1) of section 113 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, was amended by Bombay Act X of 1928. As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons underlying that Act, the intention of the Corporation was that the following persons should sign the cheques:—

Members of the Standing Committee; the Commissioner; the Deputy Commissioner; the Chief Accountant; the Deputy Accountant; subject to the proviso that every cheque shall be signed by three persons as follows:—

A member of the Standing Committee.

The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner and in the event of the illness or occasional absence of both, the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

The Chief Accountant and in his absence the Deputy Accountant and in the absence of both, the Chairman of the Standing Committee (see Council Debates, Volume XXIII, 1923, page 1068).

The intention of the Corporation now is that a provision should be made that the cheques may be signed by the Deputy Accountant, although the Chief Accountant may be present or available. He need not necessarily be absent. Section 113(1) is accordingly amended to carry out the intention of the Corporation. A consequential amendment is made by clause 8 in section 116; and by clause 10, section 122(3) is amended on the lines of the amendment of section 113.

Clause 9.—The amendment is necessary in consequence of the abolition of election by the Justices.

Clause 11.—The Corporation have represented that complaints have been received from house owners to the effect that the provisions, requiring them to carry out all sanitary requirements and repairs through licensed plumbers only, operate harshly as the licensed plumbers charge exorbitant fees and that therefore it is desirable to allow the house owners to carry out petty repairs without engaging licensed plumbers. The amendment will enable sanitary works or repairs to be carried out in trivial cases by persons other than licensed plumbers with the written permission of the Commissioner.

Clauses 12 and 14.—In the interests of vendors in private markets on the one hand and municipal revenues on the other, the Corporation desire to introduce a clause in the licenses granted to the owners of private markets in the City requiring them to pass proper receipts for rents recovered by them from stall-holders and other dealers in those markets. The amendment is intended to carry out the above object.

LICENSES FOR SALE OF GHEE.

Clauses 13 and 16.—Under section 394, read with Schedule M, Part II, of the Act, no person is allowed to keep for sale quantities of ghee in excess of 4 cwts. except under and in conformity with the terms and conditions of a license granted by the Municipal Commissioner. Thus keeping of ghee for sale in quantities less than 4 cwt. cannot be controlled under this section. In 1929, in "Emperor v. Ratansi Hirji" (31 Bom. L.R. 581) the High Court ruled that section 412-A does not authorise the Commissioner to demand a licence for the sale of ghee as ghee has not been specifically mentioned in that section and that a licence for keeping ghee for sale can only be demanded under section 394, Schedule M, Part III, which makes specific provision for that article. In view of the recent cases of adulteration of ghee, it is considered necessary by the Corporation that some control should be exercised over all dealers in ghee and that a licence under the Act should be necessary for any quantity of ghee kept for sale. The proposed amendments are intended to give effect to the object in view.

RECOVERY OF IMPROVEMENT EXPENSES.

Clause 15.—On a claim being declared as improvement expenses by the Commissioner under section 494 a charge for such claim is created on the premises in respect of which, or for the benefit of which, the expenses were incurred; and such charge passes with the property. It frequently happens that a property changes hands after a reference to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court has been made under section 503, in which case while the "improvement expenses" declared by the Court are recoverable from the new owner or on his default from the occupier, under section 495, the court costs arerecoverable under section 508(3) only as decretal debts and it is very often difficult to recover them, as the former owner, from whom they are recoveable, cannot be traced, or is unable to pay, with the result that such costs have either to be compromised or foregone. In order to obviate this difficulty the Corporation has proposed that the costs, if any, awarded by the Chief Judge, under section 508 (3) should be a charge on the premises in respect of which or for the benefit of which they were incurred and should be recoverable in the same manner as "improvement expenses." The amendment is intended to carry out this object.

THEIR UNPARDONABLE OFFENCE

Two Discharged From Training School For Participation In C. D.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT: Sept. 23.

Two secondary school pupil-teachers have been discharged from the Government Training School, Calicut under orders of the District Educational Officer, Malabar, with effect from the beginning of the school vacation.

It is stated that they took part in the last Civil Disobedience movement and suffered imprisonment for law-breaking. The District Educational Officer holds that they were consequently disloyal. The pupils have submitted an appeal to the Director of Public Instruction against the orders of the Educational Officer.

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A PAGE ABOUT MOTORING & AVIATION

"KNEE-ACTION" GAINS POPULARITY

It Improves The Ride As Well As Steering

Individual front wheel suspension, or knee-action, although introduced in America only last year, has established a new record for quick acceptance by the motoring public, surpassing every other major improvement in the history of the motoring industry.

At the motor shows in January, 1934, knee-action was a novelty. At the end of the year, however, 1,058,507 cars equipped with coil spring knee-action suspensions had been registered, representing 56 per cent of the total registrations for the United States last year. This far surpasses the records of all other important motor car developments, including the electric starter, four-wheel brakes, balloon tyres, and lacquer finish, all of which are now in universal use.

Manufacturers who adopted correctly designed individual front wheel suspension last year knew not only that it would fulfil the main purpose for which it was intended—that is, to improve the ride—but that it would work other benefits of nearly equal importance. Actually, these incidental benefits alone would justify the use of knee-action even if there were no improvement in the riding qualities of the car. This is especially true of the all-enclosed type of knee-action unit, which has worked so great an improvement in steering that, if a less costly way were discovered to give equally good front-end springing, it could not be adopted if it meant a return to the old style steering arrangement.

IMPROVED STEERING.

This improvement in steering is not merely in sensation and handling, but in the mechanics and the geometry of the entire steering lay-out. With all-enclosed knee-action, all the steering connections, and even the king-pins, are attached to the chassis frame. Thus the drag link and tie rod are entirely stabilized, unaffected by the ups and downs of the front wheels, no matter how rough the road. This, of course, means the complete elimination of shock in the steering wheel and of rapid wear in the steering connections and in the steering gear itself. As a result, after a year's experience with cars in the field, it was found possible in 1935 knee-action models to make changes tending toward the ideal steering mechanism, and to avoid compromises that were required when conventional springing was used.

Knee-action progress in the last twelve months has not been in engineering and production alone. Far greater progress has been made among motorists in proving the advantages of the suspension. A year ago, there was a belief among motorists that knee-action was "an experiment." It was not, of course, for European cars had used it for years, and its use overseas is increasing every year. Other objections were as baseless. Now, a year's use has answered all the questions about knee-action and its strength, durability, safety and practicability.

N.I.P.
(BRAND)
THE HIGH GRADE PETROL KEROSENE & DIESEL OILS
WILL BE SOLD THROUGH
RELIABLE AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF
INDIA
for AGENCY TERMS APPLY,
INTERNATIONAL OIL Co. Ltd
"JIJI HOUSE," RAVELIN ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

AIR PORT THAT TURNS WITH WIND

The American inventor E. L. E. ROY—PELLETIER is showing to a friend his plan for a floating Air Port that he has offered for the New Washington landing field. The chief feature of his plan is the disc-like landing field that can be turned with the wind or to conform to the pilot's landing plans.

Flying Cheaper Than Railway Travel!

Astounding Progress Made By Civil Aviation In England During Sixteen Years

In 1919 Air Services from London covered about 250 miles. In 1935 they cover more than 20,000 miles.

In 1919 Air Mail was a dream. To-day in Britain alone six lakhs of letters were carried by Air.

During 12 months, 100,000 passengers flew in and out of the Croydon Airport.

These are some of the features of the astounding progress, Civil Aviation has made in England during the last 16 years.

British commercial aviation has just reached another milestone in its history—the completion of sixteen years of pioneer progress.

It was in May 1919, that civil flying in Great Britain received official permission from the Air Ministry to start operations, and immediately a series of demonstration flights was organized, culminating a few months later in the establishment of a daily service for passengers and freight between London and Paris. From that pioneer service the European airway system has grown from year to year until it now comprises over 60,000 miles of routes; while this summer more than 150 cities and towns on the Continent are connected with London by regular high-speed flying routes.

Astoundingly Quick Travel

Modern progress, on the main continental air routes, is illustrated by two new services now operated by Imperial Airways. One brings Budapest within a day's flying of London. The other, operating twice weekly in each direction, makes it possible to fly through from London to Rome and Brindisi in a day. Switzerland, by air, is now only a little over three hours from London, and Berlin not much more than four hours; while Prague can be reached in less than six hours and Vienna in 7½ hours.

Air travel has made remarkable progress, not only in regard to speed, but also in its increase in comfort and decrease in cost. On the first Paris service, sixteen years ago, the air fare for a time was 25 guineas. To-day, in the airliners of Imperial Airways, passengers fly between the two capitals for an air fare of £4 15s. And whereas the first small passenger-machines were cramped and noisy, and there were no catering facilities up in the air, to-day air travellers fly in silenced aircraft which have saloons in which stewards serve five and six-course meals which are in every way the equal of those provided in first-class restaurants and hotels.

And Cheap Too

An illustration of how favourably, in certain cases, air travel now compares with surface transport not only in speed, but also in matter of cost, is provided by the Imperial Airways service from London to Rome. This accomplishes in nine hours journey which by surface transport would occupy over 30 hours; while in regard to cost, whereas the air fare is £18, the cost of a first-class journey by boat and train, including various supplements for de lux train travel amounts to just over £20.

Commercial air speed has been increasing constantly since the infancy of civil aviation in 1919. On the first Paris service the cruising speed was about 80 miles an hour. Soon after this it went up to 10 miles an hour. Then came airliners cruising at 120 miles an hours and with a top speed of 150 miles an hour. To-day the Imperial Airways fleet includes express air-liners which have a speed of 170 miles an hour; while certain of the Company's special-charter air-craft have maximum speeds higher even than that.

Cooperation between the European airways, together with increases win speed and comport, have been accompanied from year to year by a gratifying growth in air-borne traffic of all kinds. At first there was just a trickle of traffic along the pioneer routes. Now, however, at busy times, hundreds of travellers fly to and fro across the Channel daily; while figures for a recent period of twelve months show that during that time approximately 100,000 passengers flew in and out of the London air-port at Croydon, more than half of them in British airliners.

Air Mail Progress

As for the dispatch of mail-matter by air, it is one of the most favourable of all portents to see how this form of traffic has growing in recent years. In 1931, about 2,000,000 letters were dispatched from this country by air. In 1932 the figure had gone up to 3,000,000. By 1933, it stood at 4,000,000. And now the annual total has reached approximately 6,000,000 and is increasing rapidly.

It is eight years since air transport on the Empire routes started with a pioneer commercial service between Cairo and Basra. To-day, passengers, mails, and freight leave London on Empire air journeys, which, via Egypt, take them southward to Nairobi, Johannesburg and Cape Town and eastward to Iraq, India, Malaya and Australia.

Two services a week are now being flown between London and Johannesburg and London and Calcutta, and by the accelerated Empire schedules vital time-savings are possible compared with those for surface transport. To Alexandria, for example, there is a saving by air of two days; to Cape Town of eight days; to Calcutta of 9½ days; to Singapore of 11½ days; and to Brisbane (Australia) of 22½ days.

Summarising sixteen years of air transport progress, it may be said that British services operating from London have increased from 250 miles in 1919 to approximately 20,00 miles of European and Empire routes, in 1935; while commercial air speeds have been almost doubled, and developments which are equally striking have been effected in the luxury of aerial travel and in the reductions which have become possible in the charges for air-borne traffic.

Traffic figures for the first three months of 1935 show considerable increases over loads for the corresponding period of last year. The actual figures are as below:

	Jan./March 1934.	Jan./March 1935.
Passenger ton miles ...	5,834,234	564,835
Freight ton miles	87,811.	127,213
Mail ton miles	135,056.	269,425
Passenger miles	3,830,609.	5,834,234.

These figures reflect not only the increase in European traffic but also the effect of the duplication of the Empire services between London and Calcutta and London and Johannesburg which came into operation in January this year.

A gratifying feature of the rise in passenger traffic on the Cross-Channel routes is the increase in the number of foreign passengers using the Imperial Airways services to visit Britain.

WORK-HOUSES FOR THE WORKLESS

How The Village Uplift Crore Sould Be Spent

(By A. S. BANAVALIKAR).

Now that the Government has granted for village uplift a crore of rupees, the question arises as to how this amount should be utilised. Our past experience in this respect is not much encouraging, and hence when making a fresh start it is necessary to explore the possibilities of developing the various cottage industries. We must remember what we are likely to forget that our duty is only to those industries which have reasonable chances of being economically developed.

A LIMITED FIELD

A brief survey of the village industries would show that the field for such industries is limited, because almost everywhere the machinery has overpowered the village artisan. True it is that he has certain advantages on his side; he can claim the unpaid assistance of his housewife, he expects a low standard of profit, and possesses a skilled capacity which alone can meet individual tastes. Carpet-weaving, bangle-making, production of artistic fabrics, manufacture of toys, and furniture are such small industries capable of developing with small investment. There are also other industries where the capital outlay is a little heavier, and this prevents our artisan from undertaking them even when he knows that they are so remunerative. Printing, manufacture of soaps, metal vessels, dye and paints, shoe-making, bee-keeping, poultry-farming, fruit-canning, are industries belonging to the latter category. Such industries have a well-assured home market, and can, therefore, be practised with profit, not only by the permanent village artisan but also by the seasonal agricultural worker, in so far as the idleness of his capital for six or nine months in a year does not materially add to his total costs.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

It now remains to be seen how the Government and Congress agencies having a similar programme before them will set about their task. Should they follow the same old way trodden in the past? The expenditure on education, visual instruction and demonstration is not much effective in India because of the prevailing illiteracy and a certain lack of aptitude for industrial careers, for the trained-up youth of the country-side seek for employment and mix up in the ranks of office-goers leaving the villager as helpless as before. Whatever may be the experience of other countries, in India at least, expenditure on instruction has no good results to show. Nor can a solution be attempted by supplying the requisite tools and accessories to the artisan, who lets the capital lie idle whenever he likes, for he has primarily agricultural interests to pursue and which he clings to with a fascination. Co-operative effort alone can extricate the villager from his present apathy, only if Co-operative Movement means "a movement for the people by the people." But, unfortunately, co-operative movement in India, as Nehru says, "is just a vehicle for cheap credit." We cannot, therefore, be too sure of any substantial achievement if the funds are kept at the disposal of co-operative societies. The Government or Congress cannot start their own special societies for the simple reason that before any credit is given, it is necessary to have a fair knowledge of the character and capacity of the clientele, which requires an intimate touch with their private life. A mere re-duplication of societies would not solve the problem; what is need-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5).

KING'S AIR RACE WINNER

KING'S AIR RACE. According to cables received from England, the King's Air Race, has been won by Mr. Miles Hawk, flying a "MILES HAWK M. 5" machine. Mr. Miles is reported to have covered the course of 353 miles, including time stoppages, in 5 hours 40 minutes. This is the picture of Gipsy VI MILES HAWK, in trial flights, and was received before the machine entered for the race.

Germany's Wonder Air Ship

L. Z. 129 Is Twice As Large As Graf Zeppelin And Will Provide Luxurious Travel For Fifty Passengers

An Airship twice as large as the Graf Zeppelin with luxurious seating, sleeping, dining and walking arrangements for 50 passengers besides the crew; having, among other things:—

A Smoking Saloon; Reading and Writing Rooms; two glorious promenade decks.

These are some of the specifications of L Z -129, the German Airship, now under construction. It will be used after a few months for regular Trans-Atlantic Service.

The new German airship, the hangar number of which is "L. Z 129", will be ready for service very shortly. A visit to the great hall of the wharf at Friedrichshafen where it is being built must arouse astonishment and admiration. The mounting director is Kunt Eckener, son of Dr. Hugo Eckener, successor to the Count Zeppelin.

All agree that no such wonder-ship as "L. Z. 129" ever left the yards. Outwardly it resembles its smaller brother the "Graf Zeppelin," but it is better in every respect and embodies considerable improvements. These are the result of years of experience, calculation and thought. In the first place the new airship is twice the size of its brother in the neighbouring hangar. Its content is nearly 200,000 cubic metres. Its length is 248 metres, its largest diameter 41.2 metres. The skeleton is of duraluminium, and the ship is now mounted except for the stern and rudder plates.

Safety First

In accordance with its purpose the leading principle in the building and operating of German airship is "Safety First'. The L. Z. 129 will be filled after its trial trips with non-inflammable helium gas, and further fitted not with benzine engines, but with crude-oil motors, which guarantee the highest degree of security. The firm of Daimler Benz has developed these motors to a high degree of perfection as a result of years of work in the laboratory. Put to the test, these new heavy oil motors prove their absolute dependability and reliability in practice.

The new airship will have double the propelling power of the "Graf Zeppelin." Also for reasons of safety these motors are now situated, not within the body of the ship, but in gondolas of their own, which hang free. These are so capacious that repairs can be undertaken during flight and the machines can be continually under observation.

Luxurious Interior

A very important improvement has been made with regard to the arrangement of the passenger space. Whereas, in the case of the "Graf Zeppelin" the pilot's room and the passenger's compartments were together in a gondola aft, the L. Z. 129 has them entirely separate. The passenger's apartments are situated in the interior of the ship's body. Thus it is possible to avoid continual contact between crew and passengers. The passengers section comprises over 400 square metres compared to only 100 in the "Graf Zeppelin". Here the traveller will find every convenience to which he is accustomed in a modern ocean liner.

In the metal skeleton there is a small cocktail bar, at the entrance to the smoking room, with its ventilation tube. This is the first smoking room ever contemplated in an airship. Only in consequence of its absolutely certain safety measures can the L. Z. 129 permit itself such a room.

There are also reading and writing rooms and glorious promenade decks. Needless to say, the 25 basins with their fifty beds, the dining room and electric kitchen in this wonder ship are fitted with every modern room, similar to the sleeping cars on the Trans-Siberian Railway, in that the upper bed revolves twice and vanishes into the ceiling, while the lower berth becomes a comfortable sofa. Every cabin has a desk, wash basin and wall cupboards. Two cabins can be thrown together and divided from others by a door into the corridor, so that families can be together and divided from others in their own private apartments. Of course there are also single cabins. The passenger section is arranged in two decks, one above the other. A convenient gangway and broad stairs ensure easy entrance and departure and passage from one deck to another.

The covering of the hull took 30,000 square metres of material. It has been given a five-fold coat of paint, rendering it extraordinarily resistent to weather influences. This is necessary, for on its journeys all over the world it will be exposed to great climatic contrasts. Three per cent of aluminium was added to the nellon enamel with which it was coated, and it is this which gives the air-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5).

ROAD SAFETY CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA

Supreme Court Defines Pedestrians' Rights

The rights of the pedestrian as defined by the Supreme Court are reported by the National Safety Council as follows:

"The United States Supreme Court has decreed that once a pedestrian has started across the street with the 'go' light, he cannot be charged with contributory negligence for failure to observe light changes while crossing. The obligation rests upon the motorist to wait until the crossing is clear and failure to do so constitutes negligence on his part.

Last year about 45 per cent of all the 35,500 traffic deaths were pedestrians. Even more striking is the fact that in the cities between 60 and 65 per cent of all traffic fatality victims were on foot."

HUDSON TERRAPLANE DEALERS PREACH SAFETY

During August, designated as National Safety Month, Hudson-Terraplane dealers throughout the country emphasized safe driving to their customers and such other motorists as they could reach. They offered to inspect all cars for safety without charge presented safety exhibits and gave safe-driving demonstrations to all who applied.

TO SURVEY UNSAFE ROADS.

Roads in New Jersey having a high accident record were surveyed with a view to making changes in their design to minimize the accident danger.

ROAD SAFETY IN FILM.

A motion picture, "Everybody's Business," dramatizing dangers of the road and principles of safe driving, was previewed by automobile men, police and safety officials in Detroit recently and is to be exhibited throughout the country. The film was produced in Hollywood for the Plymouth Motor Corporation, but carries no commercial trade name and is approved by the National Safety Council. According to D. S. Eddins, president of Plymouth, it is to be shown in several theatres, and by clubs, car dealers, police departments, schools and colleges.

50 DOLLARS IN PRIZES!

American National Air Race Awards

The National Air Races of America were held in Cleveland from 30th August to 2nd September. A total of dol. 50,000 was guaranteed for prizes in addition to the valuable trophies which are available for competition. The race programme followed the same lines as the previous years, the outstanding events being the Bendix Trophy race (the trans-continental speed race) and the Thompson Trophy race. As in the past, races were held for aircraft fitted with engines with maximum displacements of 200, 375, and 550 cubic inches, and for a further class with no limit.

IT PAYS TO BUY A
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

Measured by mileage—or by length of service—it costs far less to ride a Raleigh! Built throughout of rustless steel the Raleigh will last a lifetime—it is "guaranteed for ever!"

For speedy, comfortable and economical travel there is nothing to equal the Raleigh—the finest bicycle ever produced.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO
BOMBAY & POONA
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL GOOD DEALERS

LATEST GALLOP NOTES FROM POONA

Provence Rose Blooms In Morning Time

Carnival, Greek Glen And Breach Show To Advantage

POONA, September 26.
(By Our Special Correspondent)
The track has been in fine condition for exercise and several smart gallops were done during the week:--

DR. STRABISMUS (Selby) pleased in a rousing mile gallop on the tan. Fit and well.

ROYAL PRINCE (Daniels) had GREEK GLEN (S. Black) for company over a mile, both moving well. Make a note of the latter.

DALYMOUNT PARK (Forsyth) went a mile. Fair.

MYRON (Cook) beat POWDER BOY (Whittle) in a mile gallop by a narrow margin. The former should be followed.

PIN MONEY (Davison) made a good show against LADY BRENDAN (Little) over 7 furlongs on the tan. Keep an eye on the first named.

BONNE TETE (S. Black) travelled a mile on the tan. Fair.

CHEAP JACK (Bullock) and MINSTREL BOY (Graham) finished together in a mile trial.

WOOLWORTH (A. Sibbritt) proved superior to BOLD BANDIT (Graham) over 6 furlongs.

HER LADYSHIP (Burn) had COURT SCANDAL (S. Black) for company over 6 furlongs, both finishing resolutely. A fit pair.

PURPLE HERON (Selby) held PRINCE PHILLIPA (Donnelly) in a 6 furlongs test on the tan.

ROSETTE (Brace) went an easy 7 furlongs. Fair.

PERRIER (Wilson) and PARKNASILLA (Britt) spurted 4 furlongs on the tan, finishing strongly. A fit pair.

CARNIVAL (Donnelly) beat CRYPTOGRAM (Little) over 6 furlongs.

WHEELRACE (Riding Boy) finished in front of IRISH RIGHT (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

HERO WORSHIP (Clarke) showed to advantage in a 6 furlongs burst with CHAPEI (Davison). The former is improving with every gallop.

MAGNOLIA (Wilson) pleased in a half mile spurt on the tan. In form.

CAMILLE (Harding) was superior to GREEK JACK (Reynolds) in a 6 furlongs gallop. The former must win shortly.

PROVENCE ROSE (Brace) trounced HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS (O'Neale) over 6 furlongs on the race track. It is time the former opened his winning account.

FAIRFORD (Riding Boy) beat DOREDA (Riding Boy) over 5 furlongs.

PICARO (Riding Boy) spurted 4 furlongs in fine style. Fit and well.

NASSAF (Balfour) was sent a mile on the tan. Fair.

HAKIM PASHA (Davison) shaped excellently in a mile gallop.

QUARRY (Davison) gave satisfaction in a mile trial.

SHINIAR (Wilson) covered an easy mile, finishing strongly. Is fit.

BREACH (Davison) smashed NASSIRWAN (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop on the tan. The former can win if wanted.

KUMMER (Riding Boy) moved well when given a mile gallop. Unreliable.

FARAT PRINCE (Northmore) covered 7 furlongs in splendid style. Ignore last run.

LAMINGTON (Ahmed Ali) was too speedy for ABDUL KHAIR (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

KASSAB (Bowley) held LAFFY (Riding Boy) and THE LEADER (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs. Keep an eye on Kassab.

GOOD BYE (Brace) gave a good account of himself over 6 furlongs on the race track.

WAABIL (Riding Boy) gave satisfaction over 6 furlongs.

AMIR-UL-MULK (Riding Boy) impressed in a 4 furlongs spurt. Should be noted.

ZENOBIA (Britt) beat ADVOCATE (Munro) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

TAIR AL ZAMAN (Fletcher) pleased in a 6 furlongs gallop. Wants strong handling.

TAJ MAHUS (Riding Boy) finished in front of a stablemate over 6 furlongs.

TAJ NIZAM (Britt) gave satisfaction in a 5 furlongs test.

AL MUQBIL (Burn) held BAHADUR AL IRAQ (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

FADDAK (Simmons) shaped better than SUN ROSE (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

SHERIYAR (Wilson) put up a smart show over 6 furlongs. Likely winner.

ANNIS BEG (Simmons) beat YOUNG BUCKNELL (Subeya) in a 6 furlongs trial.

LAYIK PASHA (Davison) made a favourable impression over 6 furlongs.

The following have worked satisfactorily:—

CARIOCA, RUSHDI, RAPSONIA, LOOKMAN, DAGASTAN, PRATAP SINHA, RAHIMATULLA.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN THE JUNGLE

Father Elwyn, well-known social worker among the backward classes, addressed the students of Bombay on "Social Service in the Jungle," at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Wednesday. Photo shows Fr. Elwyn (seated 4th from left in front row), with some of those who attended the lecture.

Split In Parsi Cricket Camp

Gymkhana And Maidan Clubs At Loggerheads Over Selection Committee

By "FAIRPLAY"

While the question whether the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament will be played or not this year in Bombay is still undecided, a great crisis has developed in Parsi cricket circles over the issue of the election of the Selection Committee which is to choose the Parsi team for the famous contest.

The question has caused such a split among the community's cricket enthusiasts that not only is the prospect of an amicable settlement remote, but it is probable that the matter may even be taken to a court of law.

All this flutter has been caused by a fiat of the Parsi Gymkhana which puts certain restrictions on the election of the two representatives to the Quadrangular Selection Committee from the twelve Parsi clubs of the Esplanade Maidan.

Since 1923 these clubs were sending their representatives to the Committee in the ordinary manner just as the Gymkhana elected its own three representatives.

Limitations Imposed.

Last year the Parsi Gymkhana issued an edict imposing certain limitations on the clubs in the election of their two representatives to the Selection Committee.

In future no member was to be elected if he had not played in the Quadrangular at least five years ago and none of the two representatives should be a likely candidate for the Quadrangular team.

The most amazing feature of this fiat is that it should strictly be followed by the clubs while the Gymkhana can elect its own representatives without any such restrictions.

Parsi Gym. Refused To Bend.

The representatives of the Esplanade clubs, who, desired their colleagues to enjoy as much freedom as did the Gymkhana members, appealed to the latter to withdraw the fiat but their efforts have so far proved futile.

The tension caused by the dispute is heightened by the fact that four of the twelve clubs have sided with the Gymkhana while the remaining eight are feeling very dissatisfied with the attitude of the parent body.

Signal For Walk-Out.

On Monday last the representatives of the twelve clubs met at the Gymkhana to elect the two selectors. Feelings ran high and some of the members expressed in no uncertain terms their disapproved of the Gymkhana's attitude. The champions of the Gymkhana cause raised a point of order whether the question was relevant to the subject before the meeting. This was a signal for a walk-out by representatives of the other eight clubs. The remaining members, elected Messrs. S. Gandhi and B. Bhappu to the Selection Committee and dispersed.

This action has been keenly resented by the rival group who feel that they have been done injustice.

Declare Election Void!

Mr. M. Gadiwala, the President of the meeting has addressd a letter to the Gymkhana, asking it to declare the election of Gandhi and Bhappu void.

The maidan clubs feel that the Gymkhana's action is uncalled for and if the latter refuses to go back on its decree, they will, it is understood, seek a solution of the tangle in a court of law.

It is, however, hoped that wiser counsels will prevail in the Gymkhana and the obnoxious restrictions removed in the interests of the Royal Game.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Card Of Ten Events Necessitates Early Start

The following are the acceptances for the First Day of the Poona Autumn Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.
THE DECCAN PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Her Ladyship 10-0; Sanguine 9-11; Honey Boy 8-7; Tetford 8-4; Cheer Up 8-4; Saloon 7-5; Minstrel Boy 7-2; Catapult 7-0.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.
THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE (Division I). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 or over after 31st March 1935. Allowance—Maiden 7 lbs., Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Injeman II 9-3; Anis Beg 9-3; Jaibachi 9-3; Hasna 9-3; Serheed 9-3; Walhan Leila 9-3; Atiyat Allah 9-3; Faddak 9-1; Hilarity 9-1; Nil Massar 8-11; Quality 8-11, Mulzoom 8-10; Tair al Zaman 8-10; Bani Khasraj 8-9; Kanz al Muluk 8-8; Kassab 8-8; Golden Jubilee 8-4; Abdul Khair 8-4; Alioon 8-4.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.
THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. (Division III.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 or over after 31st March 1935. Allowance—Maiden 7 lbs., Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Khairi 9-3; Moon Spark 9-3; Faeza II 9-3; Taj Mahus 9-3; Up-to-Date 9-3; Forat 9-3; Sattam 9-3; Faust 9-1; Goodbye 9-1; Sun Rose 9-1; Madras 9-1; Silver Fish 9-1; Bahadur al Iraq 8-11; Waabil 8-11; Trade Mark 8-4; Sheriyar 8-11; Young Bucknell 8-11; Zenobia 8-11; Amirul-mulk 8-11; Resident 8-4.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.
THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III which have not won a race value Rs. 1,200 or over after 31st March 1935. Allowance—Maiden 7 lbs., Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Laffy 9-3, Emperor 9-3; Orphelia 9-3; Strephon 8-13; Rameses 8-13; Dagastan 8-11; Valentine 8-9; King Khazi 8-8; Al Muqbil 8-5; Swastika 8-4; Sulaik 8-4; Young Majboor 8-4; Yawir Hilal 8-4; Rahimatulla 8-4; Royal Clair 8-4; Advocate 8-4 Taj Nizam 8-4; Nadir Beg 8-4; Redeemer 7-12; Faisal 7-2.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.
THE CURRAGH PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Honeysuckle 9-4; Essex Lad 9-0; Crack of Dawn 8-9; Wheelrace 8-9; Cheap Jack 8-9; Carioca 8-9; Her Ladyship 8-8; Purple Hero 8-6; Silver Guard 8-1; Perrier 8-6; Hooray 8-4; Greek Jack 8-4; Ringsend 8-3; Ladyal 8-3; Excellence 7-11; Hatless 7-10; Court Scandal 7-4.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.
THE ALANDI PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won, after 31st March 1935 a race value Rs. 2,000, or over.

Farat Prince 9-4; Buick 8-9;

(Continued in Col. 3).

ROADSIDE BETTING, CITY'S NEW MENACE?

Sutta-Khel Fiends' Ruse To Outwit Police

The Bombay Police are now faced with a new problem in gambling—the problem of effectively dealing with of road-side sutta gambling that has recently grown to serious proportions in the city.

This new form of road-side sutta gambling dispenses with two tangible piece of evidence, the sutta chit and the marked coin, which had hitherto been of great help to the police in securing punishments for the offenders.

Ever since the campaign against satta gambling had taken a more vigorous form, the bookies have been inventing new methods by which they could hope to evade exposure and the clutches of the law. It is generally known to all that the usual procedure adopted by the police to check gambling activities, is by executing a warrent under the Gambling Act previously issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, on suspected sutta dens.

Many sutta bookies, have now, in order to avoid the risk of raids, arranged to receive sutta bets in the open street.

The details, as far as could be gathered from the various sections of the city, of this new form of sutta gambling, is as follows:

The agents of the sutta bookies hover around street corners or on the road-side awaiting their usual customers, who are previously informed of the time and place where the bets would be accepted: Nothing is written down. The punter comes along that way like any other pedestrian, lays the bet with the agent and walks away. No sutta chits are accepted. The day's number is communicated by each punter by word of mouth.

No Money Accumulates

The agent, however, does not keep all the money with him. As soon as he collects five rupees in the shape of bets, he remits the amount to a "runner" who in turn carries it to the bookie. The names and other details are duly communicated by word of mouth to another person waiting in some other secret place where it is written down. Of course, the agents employed have to be men of unusually retentive and reliable memory.

The police have tried, many a time, to bring these culprits to book, but their efforts have not so far met with success. The agents will not take any bets which are offered together with sutta chits and marked coins! On the other hand, if any new punter approaches them with such offers, the agent immediately realises that the new punter is a bogus one.

Things have now come to such a pass, that the section police themselves admit their inability to deal with this new menace with the severity it deserves. The agent, even if he is arrested by the police, has on his person only a small amount of money, generally less than five rupees, and no incriminating evidence at all. So much so, it is stated, that many of these agents who were seen to have received sutta bets in the open street, and were therefore, arrested, were recently acquitted by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates for want of sufficient evidence.

"Honour Among Thieves"

One curious factor in this method of road-side sutta gambling is that the two transacting parties are solely guided by verbal contracts, a question of "honour as one would say, "among thieves."

Road-side gambling of this kind is now becoming common in the city, but nowhere is it so rife as in the Nagpada locality.

Lord Reading passed a good day on Thursday and is maintaining the progress made.

(Continued from Col. 7).

Danger 8-8; Dhib Shaiwa 8-7; Riyad II 8-7; Eeda 8-5; Money Order 8-4; Zari 8-4; Barkhat 8-3; Shinlar 8-0; Young Chayna 8-0; Tara 7-9; Nassaf 7-13; Rustom 7-12; Karim Beg 7-1; Kummer 7-10; Zoolum 7-9; Lookman 7-9; Nasrat Beg 7-8; Mosul King 7-7; Kurdi 7-7; Watchmaker II 7-4.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.
THE CURRAGH PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for horses in Class IV.

Rajpyari 9-4; Flinty 9-1; Tree Top 8-12; Away 8-12; Oratorio 8-11, Clairette 8-8, Bold Bandit 8-7, Sly Abbot 8-5, Rosette 8-3, Magnolia 8-3, Belford 8-2, Prince Philippa 8-1, Romance 7-13, The Visitor 8-0, Carnival 7-7, Maycock 7-4, Chapei 7-0.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.
THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Dr. Strabismus 9-7, Le Mont Chevalier 9-0, Maid of Orleans 8-7, Rapsonia 8-10, Raghubeer 8-5, Abundance 8-10, Lady Brendan 8-10, Helofalot 8-8, The Nun 8-6, Myron 8-6, Royal Prince 8-4, Bonne Tete 8-3, Bistonian 8-2, Ballylinch 8-2, Dalymount Park 8-0, Greek Glen 7-13, Knight's Adventure 7-10, Follow Me 7-8, Naidor 7-4.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.
THE DULLINGHAM HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Grecian Orb 9-7, Himat 9-5, Bismarck II 9-0, Circassian 8-9, Angelo 8-7, Comte de Grasse 8-5, Doreda 8-4, Woolworth 8-2, Teller 8-1, Provence Rose 8-0, Pest 8-0, Parknasilla 7-13, Picaro 7-12, Natbay 7-9, Ashvaraj 7-7, Cook General 7-5, Fair Greek 7-5.

10th Race: 6-15 p. m.
THE ALANDI PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II which have not won, after 31st March 1935 a race value Rs. 2,000, or over.

White Flower 9-4, Hakim Pasha 8-4, Funny Face 8-3, Anchor 7-5, Kanda 8-1, Baden 8-1, Dahes 8-1, Tair al Iraq 7-11, Kaballa 7-11, Breach 7-10, Rushdi 7-9, Al Hazar 7-9, Quarry 7-5, Yanoos 7-4.

EX-CHAMP'S BID FOR NEW RECORD

P. K. Ghose Will Attempt Endurance Swimming For 100 Hours

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

P. K. Ghose, the famous Bengali swimmer of Calcutta, who once held the world's endurance swimming record which was successively beaten by Pedro Candioti at Los Angeles and Robin Chatterjee at Allahabad, has decided to make another bid for the title by attempting to swim 100 hours in the Cornwallis Square tank on October 10.

Ghose's last feat was continuous swimming for 79 hrs. 24 min. achieved in 1933 in the Royal Lake, Rangoon.—United Press.

NEW HORSES FOR INDIA

The following English horses are due shortly:—

HOLLOA BACK ch: gelding 3 y.o. by Marten out of Ninnette.

CYNASA grey gelding 3 y.o. by Cyclonic—Golden Nyasa.

They have been consigned to Mr. W. Buckley by the British Bloodstock Agency.

Her dhobi uses Sunlight Soap now
—and clothes last longer

"Here's another heap of dirty clothes. I do wish washing didn't harm the clothes so much, and they never seem to be really clean."

"Take my advice and insist on your dhobi using Sunlight Soap. Sunlight's 'extra soapiness' gets out the dirt without the need for harmful beating and rubbing."

A MONTH LATER

"How smart your children look to-day. Did you take my advice about Sunlight Soap?"

"Yes. I'm so glad I did. The clothes all look so fresh and clean now. And Sunlight must clean them gently because they last much longer."

Sunlight Soap makes it possible to clean clothes without harming them. Whether clothes are washed by a dhobi or at home always be certain that Sunlight is used; its "extra soapiness" gets dirt out so easily, and leaves white things dazzlingly white, washable colours bright. Always keep Sunlight in the home; there are many uses for it, and it costs so little now.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED I-S 1089-286A

Lowered Vitality
IS DANGEROUS
YOU NEED THE Digestive Tonic Beverage
Alembic
DRAKSHASAVA
FREE A useful, attractive glass offered free with every bottle of ALEMBIC DRAKSHASAVA large size.

NEW
Life Business
of
Rs. 1,41,00,000/-
In the SIXTH YEAR
is a PROOF POSITIVE of
The Strength and Popularity of the
NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

PERFUMED
BRAHMI
HAIR OIL
Prepared with the purest In gredients
Refreshing and Soothing for Brain & Nerves
INVALUABLE IN
Loss of Memory, Brain-fag, Hysteria,
Epilepsy, Insanity and Mental Disorder.
BENGAL CHEMICAL : : CALCUTTA.
Bombay Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

ATLAS TONIC
THE TONIC FOR THE TROPICS
"A very powerful and successful restorative of the nervous and digestive systems."
—F. R. C. S.—
Improves Digestion, Strengthens the Nerves, and Regulates the Liver.
—RESTORES—
"A very good remedy for all sorts of stomach complaints and Liver disorders."
—L. M. & S.—
HEALTH ★ VIGOUR ★ STRENGTH
MADON SONS & Co.
BOMBAY.

IN WEAKNESS
DEBILITY
ANÆMIA
use
Deschiens'
Syrup
Already 20,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.
INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France).

Improving Lot Of Villagers In Bombay Presidency

Government Outline Working Of Sykes's Scheme And List Activities Of Officials

The Village Improvement Scheme of the Bombay Government organised on the lines laid down by the late Governor, Sir Frederick Sykes, has now been in actual operation for nearly two years.

The essential factor of the scheme is the co-operation of all agencies—Government, local authorities, non-official associations and local effort to improve all sides of the life of the cultivator, concentrating in the first instance on the more pressing needs of the particular village concerned. It is this co-operation and concentration of effort that is the essence of the scheme.

The scheme is based on the view that no effective progress is possible without the co-operation of the villagers themselves and that the first task is to arouse in them an interest in, and a desire for, improvement of their condition.

Under the scheme, the primary agency is the District Executive Committee for village improvement of which the Collector is the ex-officio Chairman and the President of the District Local Board is the Vice-Chairman.

Work On Talukas

Under the District Executive Committee, work is carried on in the talukas of the districts, either through the existing Taluka Development Associations or by the formation of Taluka Committees. In villages themselves Panchayats Act or local committees are made use of. Particular subjects, as for instance, education, co-operation, agricultural improvements, etc., can also be dealt with by the appointment of special sub-committees.

In each Division the Commissioner secures the general co-ordination of the village improvement work being carried on by the various District Executive Committees in co-operation with the various departments of Government. District Executive Committees have been formed in all districts of the Presidency proper except the Bombay Suburban District where the work of village improvement is entrusted to the District Local Board.

Taluka and village committees have also been established in most talukas and villages. Up to the present, Secretaries have been appointed in eleven districts to carry on propaganda and organise activities in the districts, the necessary financial provision for them being made by Government.

Mode Of Development

The mode of development has not been the same in all districts. Some started at the top with district executive committees, from which the movement spread downwards to the talukas and villages while in other districts there was concentration on villages from the start, certain villages being selected to test the experiment or to serve as models. Success attended both methods of approach, though coming later in some districts than in others. That districts should thus show individual features of their own was natural.

It was not expected that considerable funds would be forthcoming from the villages, while the Bombay Government, engaged as it is through its several departments in matters which in themselves tend directly to the betterment of the villages and the conditions of life of village people, did not and could not contemplate large expenditure on the village uplift movement as such.

Government's main aim has been the inculcation of the idea of self-help, so that villagers themselves can undertake certain elementary work calculated to make their villages healthier and happier places to live in, and, in the village uplift movement especially, it has developed the idea that what can be done in a corporate manner can be done in the most easy manner. The most significant common feature of what has been done is that the results obtained have been due mainly to the efforts of the people themselves.

Village Activities

The aim and methods of the scheme may perhaps be most easily appreciated from the following brief statement of various activities undertaken in many villages throughout the Presidency proper.

The number of villages in which sanitation and roads at least have been improved and the village sites cleared of rubbish, etc., already runs into several hundreds, while many have adopted a very wide diversity of uplift activities.

As remarked above, much attention has been paid to improving the sanitary condition of villages, and to cleaning and clearing them and improving their appearance generally, and towards the all important matter of providing an adequate and wholesome water supply.

The removal of manure pit outside the villages has been a very general measure. Gutters have been provided for village roads and streets. The work of draining unhealthy pools and pits and of constructing soak pits has been taken up. Attempts are being made to provide public latrines, or failing regular latrines efforts are being made to provide secluded sites, with some provision for privacy for females at least. In the central division the provision of trench latrines has been widely taken up.

Water Improvement

Old wells have been repaired and new ones constructed in many places, while tanks also have been cleared of accumulated rubbish and silt. Efforts have been made to have the wells permangenated at regular intervals.

Much has been done in the way of destroying and removing prickly pear and rubbish from in and around village sites, while steps have been taken to improve their appearance by the planting of trees and making gardens.

Roads between one village and another and between villages and main roads have been constructed, and improvements in the streets and bye-ways in the village sites themselves have been made. Old and existing roads have been widened, repaired and drained, while in some instances culverts have been constructed. The most general activity in this respect has been to improve the roads leading from the Public Works Department or Local Board roads into the village sites, these being in many instances some distance removed from the high road and connected with it by some Kachha track that used to be wellnigh impassable in the monsoon.

Health Problem

Attention to health has been general. Classes in First Aid have been instituted, small dispensaries founded and medicine chests distributed. The training of village dais in scientific and hygienic midwifery methods is in progress at most Civil Hospitals, or is being done through private practitioners, besides through the agency of such bodies as the Red Cross and the Lady Wilson V. M. Association.

Education has received a considerable fillip through the uplift movement and village schools have been opened, and buildings built where formerly no school existed; or the existing school has been extended, very often by the addition of an English class. The opening of night schools for adults has been the most widespread feature of this educational effort. Small reading rooms and libraries have been started in many places.

Efforts have been made to provide more playgrounds for the children and to organise their games and to recreate interest in old Indian games, while much has been done to interest children and to provide them with healthy occupation through the formation of troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, the number of which have increased very markedly since the inception of the movement.

Agricultural Uplift

Agricultural uplift has received a great deal of attention. With the help largely of Taluka Agricultural Development Associations, aided in turn by the Agricultural Department, improved varieties of seeds have been used on a wide scale. The use of such seeds has been encouraged by practical demonstrations in villages through planting demonstration plots; for which purposes farmers have willingly lent their land. Better cultural methods have been taken up and improved implements of cultivation adopted.

Cattle breeding too has received much attention, stud bulls being purchased not only by Taluka Associations but also by Village Committees, while the services of the Veterinary Department in castrating useless animals have been in considerable demand.

Interest in all these activities has been sustained, and instruction imparted, by many workers (both officials and non-officials) in the cause of village uplift giving lantern lectures and talks on medical and health matters, Agricultural Development, Co-operation, Sanitary measures, subsidiary occupations, poultry breeding and the like, while shows on a very big scale and widely patronised, demonstrating Agricultural, Industrial and Sanitary improvements and methods and also cattle and farm produce shows have been held in several centres.

Good Health for You!
Why Despair?
CONSULT FREE another 11 days at Bombay
The Famous Pulse Specialist from the South
BISHAG RATNA PANDIT E. S. GOPAN
He will read your Pulse and tell your disease and undertake guaranteed treatment in all cases of
DIABETES, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, VENEREALS, MENSTRUAL DISORDERS, STERILITY, Etc.
AT THE EMPIRE HINDU HOTEL, EMPIRE BUILDINGS, HORNBY RD., Fort, BOMBAY.
ONLY ANOTHER 11 DAYS. UP to 8th Oct. 1935. Between 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.
From 10th to 19th at Hyderabad & Secundrabad (Dn.)
TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., MADRAS.
Local Stockists:—THE POPULAR PHARMACY, LAMINGTON ROAD. and Branches.

WORK-HOUSES FOR THE WORKLESS

(Continued from Page 3).

ed is a more healthy and effective functioning of the existing ones.

WORK HOUSES

In conclusion, I may suggest the organisation of work houses in the country-side to provide work to the unemployed people, in return for a reasonable subsistence may be a suitable alternative for loans and advances. The financing of such work-houses can be done partly through State aid and partly by private charity which is now being indiscriminately squandered on professional beggars. It has always been difficult in the present state of our literacy and culture to ensure an honest and productive use of the funds advanced to unemployed people. The method of providing work in work-houses will be free from this defect. The industries started in them may be of the nature of the industries which are already being successfully run by the Government in jails. On the analogy of the average earnings of a prisoner, it would not be too much to expect that, if satisfactorily conducted, such work houses can easily be made self-supporting in due course of time. The starving millions of India will be grateful to Government even for a prisoner's subsistence.

GERMANY'S WONDER AIR SHIP

(Continued from Page 3).

ship its silvery metallic appearance.

The interior decoration of the passenger compartments has been undertaken by Professor Ereuhaus of Berlin, one of Germany's most famous interior decorators.

Regular Air Service

When completed, the airship will make several flights across the Atlantic to Lakehurst, U.S.A. These flights will be in preparation for a regular passenger service by several giant airships between Europe and North America.

In the autumn of this year the L. Z. 129 will be put into commission for flights over the South Atlantic to Rio de Janeiro. The Graf Zeppelin is now making these flights in its old trustworthy fashion.

The new hangar in Rio de Janeiro, which is now being built, will be ready to receive the L. Z. 129 in autumn. This hangar is one of the preparations for the great exploration trip into the interior of Brazil for which Dr. Eckener is to lend the new ship as soon as all necessary preliminaries have been completed.

NEW TYRE WHICH CANNOT SKID

(From A Correspondent.)

The car is purring softly along at 30 miles an hour. With a light touch on the brake pedal you bring it swiftly and surely, without jar or screech, to a dead stop within twenty-five feet. Most gratifying.

Your slight pressure on the pedal has made the stop seem so inevitable that you feel almost like Fate. You smile superiorly to your passenger.

"Now watch the acceleration," you say. Another slight pressure of the foot, a subdued hum and a quiet hiss, and in less than twenty seconds you are moving at 50 miles an hour.

The passenger is duly impressed.

"And of course the automatic gear change is as good as an auxiliary brake." With supreme confidence in the infallibility of the machine you demonstrate this fact. There is, of course, a little rear wheel "snatch," but not the slightest suspicion of gear wheel crash as, you change down rapidly through the gears at high speed.

And then you seek out a by-road with pot holes, ruts and loose stones. You press the accelerator. Marvelous springing. The passenger is bound to admit that this is so.

But, dear proudful new-car-owner, has it ever occurred to you that according to the laws of nature still operative, you know, in spite of automatic gear changes—all these fine evolutions with your car mean a vast amount of friction being generated somewhere?

REPURCUSSION ON TYRES

The engineers have devised apparatus for making immense allowances for human nature. Your motoring sins if not washed out, are at any rate submerged. You may change gear at the wrong speed; there will be no shriek of protest from the gear wheels; but the friction and torsion will still be produced. They have simply been transmitted to the back axle; and the back axle, resisting them, passes the strain to the wheels—and thence to the tyres.

Every mechanical refinement, every device for reducing shock and vibration, repercusses on the tyres. The motor engineer of 1934 has passed the baby to the tyre manufacturer. Hence No. 90.

This symbol represents the solution of the problem. For some time past, earnest young scientists in the laboratories at Fort Dunlop have been peering through microscopes, messing about with sticky "mixes," doing meticulous tasks with test tubes. Their colleagues in the Rochdale laboratories have at the same time been playing with bits of cotton fibre—making cords and cables of cotton, breaking them, putting them to endurance tests, straining them to the utmost.

NO. 90 ARRIVES

And then the young scientists, beaming triumphantly, emerged from the laboratories, and flinging a piece of trye at the motor manufacturers, shouted, "No. 90 to you!"

No. 90 is a tyre which, as the result of the labours more or less indicated, is more than equal to the strains and stresses ever likely to be inflicted by the most enthusiastic manipulator of servo brakes, self changing gears, and all the rest of it.

The Dunlop 90 is, moreover, perfectly anti-skid, because of the "staggered" tread design, which creates innumerable edges to dig through the grease and grip the road surface. The secret of the durability of No. 90 lies in what technicians call the "Disposition of the mass of rubber on the tread" and the peculiar reinforcement of the walls with specially designed cotton and rubber cords.

But the cardinal fact is that at last there is a tyre to absorb and resist the shocks administered by the too-easy-to-drive car of today. It is a tyre for hard work on the roads of to-day, and is not in any sense an experimental product.

It is understood that the entire sum of Rs. 50,000 which the Government of Bihar and Orissa earmarked for Manbhum will be spent for improving rural water supply.

Little's Oriental Balm In Three Sizes
Annas Eight
Annas Four—Rupee One
And, the half century formula of "India's Foremost Remedy" remains unchanged. Ask for "L.O.B" in the size you require. Sold by all good Chemists and Stores. Three Sizes: As. 4, As. 8 & Re. 1.
To gain lasting relief from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Backache, Neuralgia, Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Cramp and Muscular pains, use Little's Oriental Balm; this time-proved remedy will not fail you.
Made in India (Madras City) for Half a Century
LITTLE'S Oriental BALM
the World Renowned Relief for Aches and Pains

PERHAPS IT IS THE
BHARATI BIMA, LIMITED.
H. O. BULANALA, BENARES
WHICH HAS ACHIEVED SO MUCH
Within 55 days of its inception
SHARES ALLOTTED WORTH RS. 125,300/-
Offices opened at Ballia, Lucknow, Calcutta & Bombay
HEAD OFFICE:—opened by Sjt. Rajendra Prasad Ji, President of the Indian National Congress.
BALLIA OFFICE—opened by Sjt. Sampurnanand Ji, President of the All-India Socialist Conference.
LUCKNOW OFFICE—opened by Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerji, Historian of World Fame.
BOMBAY OFFICE—opened by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor, Bombay Corporation.
CALCUTTA OFFICE—Inauguration Ceremony in a week.
MADRAS OFFICE—383, Mint Street, Madras.
PUNJAB OFFICE: Wazirabad, Punjab.
Commencement of Business postponed for nearly a fortnight due to the PRESSING REQUESTS of our Workers who wanted to avail Shraddha and Punja Holidays and get more time to strive their utmost to win the Prizes.
IS IT NOT A MARVELLOUS PROGRESS! !
Chief Agents for Bombay and Gujrat:—
Messrs. GENERAL BIMA AGENCIES.
16, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Ganpat Govind and another man who were arrested by the De Lisle Road Police yesterday following a raid on an alleged gambling den and subsequently released on bail, were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, when the bail period was further extended.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In connection with a daring hold-up at Back Bay Reclamation on Monday last, when T. B. Khambatta, a Parsi gentleman was robbed Rs. 10 at the point of the knife, the Esplanade Police have arrested two persons on Wednesday.

Pedroo Periera and Gulmaniar Abdul Kader were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and remanded to police custody till October 3.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The story of how a suburban resident presented three counterfeit rupee-coins at the Bombay Central Booking Office and when he failed in the attempt, gave the required change and was soon after arrested on suspicion by a constable, was told to-day at the Girgaum Court.

Yakub Gotaji, a resident of Bandra, went to the Bombay Central booking office last night and asked the clerk to give him a ticket to Bandra. It was stated that he presented three counterfeit coins, one after another and when these were returned by the clerk, he took out two annas and three pies and the ticket was issued.

A constable posted near the Booking Office, however, suspected him and questioned him when he is alleged to have stated that his master, a goat merchant, had given him Rs. 11 in change, nine in silver rupee counterfeit coins, and had instructed him to dispose of as many of the counterfeit coins as possible. He was then arrested.

Usman Sardar, the goat merchant at Kasai Moholla, was then searched and certain counterfeit coins recovered.

When they were placed before the Magistrate, Mr. Talpade applied for their remand on bail. The Magistrate, however refused to bail and remanded them in custody till October 3.

AN UNWANTED GLAZIER?

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The arrest of a Muslim yesterday by the Gamdevi police has, it is claimed, now solved the mystery surrounding the series of thefts of materials from buildings under construction in various parts of the City.

Amerbeg Ahmedbeg, the arrested man, it was stated, entered, a building at Altamount Road yesterday where the fifth floor is under construction.

A watchman questioned him but the suspect stated that the landlord had sent him to fix glass panes to the windows. The "Bhayya" became suspicious and detained him until the landlord's arrival. He was then handed over to the police.

The suspect, the police stated, had used this "Modus operandi" in several places.

Pending enquiries, he was remanded at the Girgaum Court till October 8.

Alleged Kidnapper Caught Offering Sweets To Youngsters

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The kidnapping menace in the City is assuming huge proportions.

Children attending municipal schools or going in groups to temples and other places are watched and the promise of sweetmeats seems to be a very effective inducement.

Yesterday three persons alleged to be child-kidnappers were seen outside the Mandir at 3rd Bhoiwada by an elderly person offering inducements to seven children who had then come out of the temple.

Before he could institute enquiries, two of them along with the children had disappeared. The other man was taken into custody by the police.

Koluwa Indar, the suspect, was produced to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaon Court and was remanded on a bail of Rs. 50 till October 8.

INJURIES PROVE FATAL

Jury Recommends Prosecution On Murder Charge

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Coroner's jury gave the verdict of "death due to fracture of the skull" at the inquest on the body of Sonoo Hira who died on the spot in a fracas which ensued over alleged difference of opinion in the management of affairs on the occasion of Satyanarayan Puja on the 11th instant at the Khoja's Chawl, Worli, where he was residing.

"This fatal injury was caused by means of a heavy iron pipe by the suspect No. 6, Babaji Laxman, with homicidal intent. He ought to be heard on the charge of murder.

The other suspects (i.e.) Nos. 1 to 5 both inclusive were associated with No. 6 in the offence of rioting but we cannot hold them responsible for the death of the deceased."

This was the unanimous verdict of the jury at the adjourned inquest held to-day.

The suspects are (1) Vithoo Baboo, (2) Baboo Hari, (3) Sahadeo Laxman, (4) Baboo Raghu, (5) Shivram Dhondu, and (6) Babaji Laxman and they are in police custody.

Inquest Adjourned

The inquest over the body of Shiwappa Narasanna a dock labourer who was knocked down by a Motor Car (No. W/7619) driven by one Mr. Phil Myers Barton on Wednesday night at 8-15 was adjourned to 1st October. The deceased was crossing the Love Grove Road, when he met his fate and was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital where he expired shortly after admission.

CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE

High Court Reverse Sessions Judge's Judgment And Acquit Accused

"It cannot be said that the Prosecution has proved the case against the accused beyond any reasonable doubt. The learned Sessions Judge has not correctly appreciated the evidence. We, therefore, think that the accused are entitled to be acquitted," said Their Lordships Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the Bombay High Court in reversing the judgment of Mr. D. V. Vyas, the Sessions Judge of Nadiad.

In the above case Mirsaheb Miya and six others from Anand were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment and fine by the First Class Magistrate of Anand on charges of house trespass, assault and mischief, which sentences were later confirmed by Mr. Vyas on appeal.

In an affidavit made before Their Lordships Hasumiya, one of the accused made a certain allegation against Mr. D. V. Vyas, the Sessions Judge of Nadiad.

ALLEGATION AGAINST JUDGE

It was stated that Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister from Bombay, appeared before the learned Sessions Judge with Mr. Sevaklal Desai on behalf of the appellants. There were five points on which Mr. Azad wanted to argue before the Sessions Judge. When he had spoken for only 25 minutes and was on the point of arguing his third point he was stopped by the Sessions Judge.

The Assistant Public Prosecutor, then began his arguments and the Sessions Judge questioned him so frequently that everybody in Court was given the impression that the Judge was not satisfied with the Prosecution case. After the Assistant Prosecutor had finished arguing, the Judge asked Mr. Azad, "Do you want to say anything Mr. Azad?" In the circumstances Mr. Azad corrected one or two points raised by the Prosecutor and sat down without arguing the points left by him when he was stopped.

In his letter to the High Court, the Sessions Judge, who was asked to send his Report, stated that the allegations were a result of a misunderstanding in that he did ask Mr. Azad as to what he had to say after the Public Prosecutor had finished, and that he did not mean the learned Counsel was to confine his remarks only to what he had already argued before.

In view of this unfortunate misunderstanding, according to their Lordships, it was thought proper to go through the evidence, though it is not the practice of the Appellate Court to appreciate the evidence in a revision petition.

The prosecution case was that on May 5, 1934, the accused rushed into the house of the complainant at Bhalej, assaulted complainant's wife and his son's wife, who were the two persons present in the house at the time. This offence took place between 3 and 4 p.m. on that day, and before that time there was a fight between two factions in the locality. Their Lordships in their judgment observed that the complainant himself had no personal knowledge of the alleged assault and that the main evidence of the prosecution consisted of the complainant's witness, Hasumiya, the Police Patel, two ladies and two others.

After going through the evidence, their Lordships stated that the defence story was that the two women were assaulted in the faction fight. "We have no definite evidence in the case that these two women were not there. The defence witnesses say that these two women were there and the prosecution witness say that some females were there." Therefore, their Lordships held that it could not be said that the two women were not at the faction fight, and the injuries they sustained could not have been sustained in this fight.

CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE

Their Lordships also referred to the contradictory evidence about the time when the fight took place and stated that the evidence of the Police Patel as to the time when the first fight took place and the telegram that was despatched about the fight were inconsistent and would not be reconciled.

In the circumstances, Their Lordships thought that the prosecution had not proved the case against the accused beyond reasonable doubt, and acquitted them.

Mr. C. H. Cardon Noad, with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapathi appeared for the appellants, while Diwan Bahadur Shingne, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Lac Cultivation Area To Be Reduced

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Sept 23

The annual report of the Forest Department for the year 1933-34 states that owing to a continuous fall in the price of lac, the rates for collection were reduced. However, the people seem to be unwilling to propagate lac at these rates. In view of this, Government have revised the rates and have ordered that the areas under lac cultivation may be reduced.

Dr. K. G. Naik, Industrial Chemist of Baroda State observes with regret that "the propagation of lac cultivation has been proposed to be discontinued, when one of the biggest industrial concerns of the State, is planning to manufacture varnishes with the help of indigenous raw materials of which lac is one important constituent."

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

New Civil Appointments Announced

The following civil appointments are published in to-day's "The Bombay Government Gazette":—

Political and Reforms Dept.

"The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. D. S. Fraser as Honorary Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate for Spain at Bombay during the absence of Don Felix de Iturriaga."

The following notification by the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, is republished:—

"We reference to Notification No. 322-G., dated the 3rd June 1935, Monsieur S. O. Sundgren, Honorary Consul for Sweden at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 16th September 1935."

Home Department.

Mr. A. W. Brotherston to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind, vice Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal Phulwar, pending further orders.

Ecclesiastical Dept.

The Reverend R. P. S. Waddy to be Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd September 1935.

Finance Department.

Mr. S. K. Mehta, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been granted leave on average pay for three months and fifteen days, with effect from the 9th September 1935.

Mr. T. S. Pillay, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as Examiner, Local Audit Department, Bombay, with effect from the 9th September 1935.

Mr. B. K. T. Iyengar, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as Examiner, Outside Audit Department, Bombay, with effect from the 9th September 1935.

General Department.

Rao Sahib K. S. Tembe, L.M. & S., B.M.S.—Class II, to officiate as Superintendent, N. M. Mental Hospital, Naupada, Thana, with effect from the 29th September 1935, pending further orders.

Mr. E. J. Ramdas, M.S. (Bom.), as Professor of Anaesthetics, Grant Medical College, Bombay, and ex-officio Anaesthetist, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for a period of five years from 1st October 1935.

Mr. J. R. Jagose, L.M.R.C.P.I., to be Consulting Honorary Anaesthetist at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, from the 1st October 1935 up to the date on which he attains the age of sixty years.

KHADI FOR HARIJANS

Good Collection Of Funds In Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent),

BHAVNAGAR: Sept. 25.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, who came here on the 23rd evening from Joravarnagar, saw Sir Prabhashanker Pattani and appealed for donation for the distribution of Khadi clothes amongst the poor, particularly the Harijans.

Sir Prabhashanker forthwith donated Rs. 1,000 on behalf of the Bhavnagar State and Rs. 250 on his own behalf.

Yesterday, Messrs. Manilal Kothari, Venilal Buch and Harbhai Trivedi met some officers and merchants, who gave a fair quota for purchasing Khadi for themselves and a portion for distribution of Khadi amongst the poor.

The total donations amounted to over Rs. 1,900. Collection work is proceeding. Members of the Youth League are hawking Khadi.

WOMAN KNOCKED DOWN

Motor Accident In Ahmednagar

(From Our Correspondent)

Ahmednagar, Sept 23

At about 11 a.m. this morning a touring car driven towards the station road, by a certain missionary who seemed reluctant to divulge his identity till the police were on the scene, knocked down a woman, it is alleged on the wrong side of the road.

A large crowd had assembled in the meantime at the scene of the accident and were assisting the woman who had severe bruises on her face and legs.

GHATKOPAR'S PROTEST

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Sept. 26.

In pursuance of the resolution of a public meeting in Calcutta city held on September 22 last to observe a "Animal Sacrifice Protest Day" all over India, a meeting of the residents of Ghatkopar will be held to-morrow (Friday) morning at nine o'clock in the Jain Upashraya Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Manekial Amerlakharai Mehta. Prayers for the long life of Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, who is fasting to death till the animal sacrifice before the temple of Kali in Calcutta is stopped, will be offered.

MONOPOLY BUT NO OBLIGATIONS

Protest Against Electric Licence To Messrs. Killick Nixon

INDIAN ENTERPRISE WILL BE STIFLED

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, Sept. 23.

At a meeting of the Surat Municipality, held last week, a resolution, was passed by a majority of 30 to four protesting against the proposed grant of a license for electric supply to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

The resolution is in reply to Government's advertisement inviting objections to the proposed grant of license.

Among other things the resolution points out that, the application being for a monopoly, the interests of the consumers require that it should not be considered without inviting applications from other firms and local bodies; that while the proposed license gives the license a monopoly, it seeks to exempt the licensee from all obligations of supply by claiming exemptions from all such provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, as safeguard the consumer's interests;

that, the maximum rates fixed are too high, as cost of energy is not more than 1 1/2 annas a Unit even on a small scale;

that, the grant of such license will stifle all private and indigenous enterprise;

that, the provisions about assignment are highly unsatisfactory, and likely to lead to profiteering at the cost of the investor and the consumer;

that, the license, if granted, deprives Indian enterprise, of opportunities for a very long period; and that, the license does not at all safeguard the consumer's interests.

The resolution further points out that in view of the pending constitutional changes resulting in Provincial Autonomy, it is neither desirable nor proper for the present Government to bind, on the eve of reforms, the future Government of the Province by grants so widely and vitally affecting the interests of the general public.

EMPTY BOTTLES IN 'COLD DRINK' SHOP

Owner Arrested After Gambling Raid

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 26.

Home Inspector D. R. Jadhav and Sub-Inspector P. V. Undir of the Thana town police raided a "cold-drink" shop on Monday night and arrested Savalaram Balkrishna Shirodkar and Shankar Gopal Sindhe on charges of keeping a common gaming house and receiving betting slips on American futures.

It appears that the alleged gambling den had stored empty bottles of aerated waters to give an impression that it was really a cold-drink shop meant for thirsty "customers."

Acting on the report given by an informant, the town police officers armed with a warrant for arrest raided the alleged gambling den at about 9-30 p.m. on Monday last, and arrested Sawalaram on charges under Sections 4 and 5 of the Gambling Act, and Shankar on a charge under Section 5 of the Act. Several betting slips and over Rs. 5 were seized by the police in the course of the search of the premises.

Both the accused were later bailed out, pending trial before Mr. R. K. Chiplunkar, the City Magistrate.

Expediting Proceedings

At the request of the District Superintendent of Police Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakoob Vazier Mahomed, the District Magistrate has ordered that all gambling cases be tried personally by the Sub-divisional (City) Magistrate to expedite the proceedings, and they should not be transferred to the Bench Magistrates as heretofore.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN BURMA

POONA, Sept. 26

There has been fairly widespread rain in Burma, Assam, and Kashmir, with a few falls in Bengal, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Gujarat, Konkan and North Deccan.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Kyaukpyu five inches, Silchar three, Mymensingh and Gulmarg two; Amherst one and a half; and Myitkyina and Tezpur one.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir, will be fairly widespread in Burma, Assam and East Bengal and occur locally in and around Khandesh.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-9-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees 0.9 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.1 degrees 0.6 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 123 miles.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-9-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches, and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

"MY FACE IS MY FORTUNE...."

Few women to-day can face their mirrors with confidence—and assure themselves—like the pretty maid of the old English nursery rhyme—"My Face is My Fortune."

Yet every woman acknowledges the power of beauty, she knows that the possession of a fair, velvet-smooth complexion excites masculine admiration and attention. Indeed, if a census could be taken in this country of feminine opinion upon the most prevalent beauty bane, women would unanimously bewail their complexions. Sallow sun-scorched skins with premature lines and wrinkles do not make for beauty and the women who suffer from these afflictions have themselves to blame. In this trying climate Nature very often needs a helping hand in *removing* the dead cuticle. Insufficient exercise or wrong diet may hinder her in performing her duties and then the complexion suffers. If your natural beautiful complexion lies concealed beneath a swarthy shrivelled skin, then you can assist Nature by using a fragrant wax to remove this outer skin invisibly. Ask your chemist for Mercolized Wax—and smooth a thin film of this beauty-magic over face and neck nightly. In a very short time you will observe a vast improvement in your complexion, for the wax absorbs the faded outer skin with all its blemishes—revealing the natural beauty that lies beneath. Give this treatment a brief ten-day trial, and you will be delighted with the improvement in your appearance

• MARRIED!
Here is Absolute Protection
PATENTEX

SAFE, CERTAIN and EFFECTIVE
Contraceptive Preparation
Tube Rs. 3/8
Sole Agents:
MALGHAM BROS.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEGLECTED COUGH MAY LEAD TO TUBERCULOSIS.
SIROLIN 'ROCHE'
kills the disease germs, cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and even Tuberculosis in its early stages.

MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

A POSITIVE PROOF OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

FIRST VALUATION BONI

Rs.10 per 1000

The First Life Insurance Office of Gujarat, has been able to show the surplus in its very first valuation at the end of four years only.

In the Board of Directors, there are leaders like Seth Ranchhodlal, Ex-President of the Indian National Congress, Delhi Session, Mr. Haridas Gopaldas of the Katni Cement and Industrial Works, Ltd., Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, B.A., LL.B., Vice-President and Ex-President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and others.

The ASHOK INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—RAIKHAD, AHMEDABAD. Branch:—8, Forbes St., Fort, BOMBAY.

For Agency Terms and other particulars, please write to the Head Office

for greater strength.

INEXPENSIVE ECONOMICAL

To ensure that your child will grow up healthy and strong insist on using COWLAC MALTED MILK. It is prepared from specially selected malted barley, wheat and Finest Full Cream and makes an invigorating, nutritious beverage. Doctors recommend it.

COWLAC MALTED MILK

Obtainable at all Chemists & Dealers.

C.L.K. 22

INDIAN
OXYGEN & ACETYLENE
CO., LTD.

WITH works at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Jamshedpur, Cawnpore and Colombo for the production of Oxygen and Dissolved Acetylene, the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd, is in a position adequately to meet Industry's total demands for Gases.

The Company compresses Industrial Gases of high purity and in conjunction with the British Oxygen Company Ltd., London, retails the Rarer Gases.

All types of welding, metal cutting, brazing and lead-burning apparatus are stocked in the various works, and expert welders are available for the purposes of demonstration and tuition.

Your enquiries will receive immediate attention.

Works at:—
CALCUTTA
(Oxygen)—138, Balliaghatta Road.
(Acetylene)—Aga Works, Belur Math, Howrah.
BOMBAY
(Oxygen)—Byculla Bridge
(Acetylene)—Sewri.
LAHORE
(Oxygen)—Grand Trunk Road.
JAMSHEDPUR
(Oxygen)—Tatanagar.
COLOMBO
(Oxygen)—Skinner's Road North.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 30, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 28, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 21 1305
Sunrise: 6h 28m
Sunset: 6h 32m
Hightide: 11-43
Lowtide: 2-56 17-46

Municipal Corporation at Municipal Office at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.

Sjt. K. Natarajan's lecture on "Gandhi as a world figure" at Jinnah Hall.

SATURDAY, September 28.

S. S. Strathaird with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Hindusthan Cup Tournament: Semi-Final, Texaco vs. Wanderers Football Club (Replay), 5-20 p.m.

MONDAY, September 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 1.

Bombay Natural History Society—Meeting of Members and their friends at the Prince of Wales' Museum at 6-15 p.m.

B. P. WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION

Owing to the reported cholera epidemic at Andheri, the proposed picnic tomorrow (Saturday) is cancelled.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The "Mahalaya Amavasya" will be observed to-day (Friday). The hours of worship will be as usual between 8 and 10 p.m.

3 ARTS CIRCLE

"3 Arts grand musical Soirre will be held on Sunday (29th instant) at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane Rafat, Dr. Mantri of New York will play on the Violin and "Shankar" will sing Raags."

RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY ANNIVERSARY

In connection with the anniversary of Raja Rammohan Roy, Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar M.A. will deliver a lecture to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Public Lecture: Mr. Ardeshir N. Billimoria Editor, "The Cherag" Navsari will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Poverty—A Blessing."

PROGRAMME

Friday: 27-9-1935 at 5-45 p.m. Annual General Meeting in Napoo Hall, Matunga.

Saturday: 28-9-1935 at 8 a.m. Subject Committee's Meeting in the Head Office at Parel.

Saturday: 28-9-1935 at 1-45 p.m. Open Conference of the workers at Nappoo Hall, Matunga.

Prominent Labour leaders will attend.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"4 Hours to Kill" and "Le Gong". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m

REGAL—"No More Ladies" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The St. Louis Kid" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER—"Bat-Hatya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m

ROXY—"Life is a Stage" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jawani-ki-Hawa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Balun-ka-Prem" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Thakeeche Lagna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Red Letter" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-35 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Lady Is Willing" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Clairvoyant". Time as usual.

EMPIRE—"Hell In The Heavens." Time as usual.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m., Big Ben. The B B C Northern Orchestra; leader, Alfred Barker; conductor, T H Morrison 8 p m The B B C Military Band; conductor, E. Walton O'Donnell. 8-45 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra, leader, S Rossi; under the direction of Emilio Colombo, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 9-45 p.m. Sports Talk. 10 p.m. News and Announcements. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The annual general meeting and the Conference of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union will be held in the Napoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday). Mr. D. L. Risbud, B.A., LL.B., of Bhusaval will preside over the Conference.

PROTEST AGAINST CR. L. A. CERTIFICATION

A meeting will be held under the auspices of the Independence of India League, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Red Flag Press Workers' Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Municipal Workers' Union, Hawkers' Union, Dock Workers' Union etc., to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. at DeLisle Road to protest against the certification of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the proposed move of the Bombay Government to re-enact the Special Powers Act.

VILLAGE UPLIFT

The Old Students' Union, Ram Mohan English School, Bombay. Prof. Beri will deliver a public lecture on "The Village Uplift in India" in the premises of the Union, to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m in celebration of the 8th anniversary of the Union.

NEW NOMINATED M. L. C.

The resignation by Rao Saheb V. H. Vachhrajani, of his office of member of the Bombay Legislative Council has been accepted and in his place Mr. H. V. R. Iengar, has been nominated.

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. 'Werdenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. on Friday the 27th September 1935.

THE REGAL

TO-MORROW & SUNDAY AT 10 A.M.

From Monday at 4 p.m. only

CHILDREN—FILE ALONG!

MID-WEEK CHANGE!

THE CAPITOL

The Last Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MORE LAUGHS THAN "HERE COMES THE NAVY!"

JAMES CAGNEY
THE ST. LOUIS KID

THE CAPITOL NEXT SATURDAY SEPT. 28th

Plans open at the Theatre.

Rs. 96,000 SPENT ON ENGINE THAT DOESN'T WORK

STORY OF IDLE CHLORINATION PLANT

CORPORATION VOTES FOR MORE HINDI SCHOOLS IN CITY

The story that a Chlorination Plant which cost the Bombay Municipality Rs. 96,000 is now lying idle was narrated at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday. The question arose over the resolution of Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji who moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is a fact that the Chlorination Plant at Powai has been lying idle since the year 1929, and if so, to suggest whether it can be utilised in any other manner or dispose of so as to prevent its deterioration and also to relieve the capital invested therein."

Mr. Morarji said the Chlorination Plant cost the municipality Rs. 96,000 and strange to say it was only used for a few days and since then it was lying idle. He wanted to know if it could be used at all, if not, it should be disposed of at the best price possible.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the Plant in question was bought for Rs. 96,000 but unfortunately it had not been a success so far. As a matter of fact, the municipal staff has not been able to make use of it. Mr. Niven, the Water Works Engineer, made another design for chlorinating Tansa water supplied to the city and that had been successful. The present plant which was lying idle was supplied by Patterson and Co. from Calcutta and he proposed to make use of this plant within the next few months. The reason why they could not make use of it immediately is that the Municipality has not sufficient stock of chlorine.

In view of the Commissioner's explanation, Mr. Morarji withdrew his resolution.

SAFETY ISLANDS.

The Corporation agreed to the following resolution proposed by Mr. I. S. Patel:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report through the Works Committee on the desirability of providing safety islands at the crossings of all important roads in the City."

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal then moved.

"That this Corporation desires to invite the attention of the School's Committee to its statutory obligation to provide sufficient number of Hindi schools for Primary Education in the compulsory area for which demand has been repeatedly made and as no measures appear to have been adopted for adequate fulfilment of this obligation, the Corporation requests the Committee to report within one month what steps it proposes to take to discharge its duty and statutory obligations in the current year in this matter."

Dr. Cursetji, Chairman of the Schools Committee, opposing the resolution said that the Schools Committee did in the past what all could be done. There were 7 Hindi Schools in the compulsory education area and within a period of two years, nearly 700 pupils were attracted to these schools. In the face of these considerations, he felt that there was no justification for a proposition of the kind brought forward by the Raja Bahadur.

Dr. Javle praised the work of the Schools Committee and opposed the resolution.

Mr. S. K. Patil speaking in support of the resolution, thought that no censure of the Schools Committee was implied in the resolution. If such proposals were taken up by the Schools Committee for execution, the Committee would have the greater justification to approach the Corporation for a generous allotment of funds towards education in the city. He appealed to the opponents not to view the question with a carping spirit.

Mr. S. D. Babreker opposed and Messrs. I. S. Patel and Nagindas T. Master supported the resolution. Closure was applied at this stage and accepted.

Raja Bahadur Shivlal Govindlal in his reply referred to the financial stringency in the country. The Corporation did not expect that its financial conditions would improve for some years to come. He, therefore, urged that the Schools Committee should accommodate, as best it could within the limited means at its disposal and should try to make adequate provision for more Hindi schools in the city.

The proposal was carried. The Corporation adjourned till to-day (Friday).

Rs. 4,50,000 Mortgage Claim Disallowed

E. D. Sassoon Ltd. Lose Appeal: Resolution Of T. R. Pratt (Ltd.) Declared Illegal

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wadia, sitting in appeal at the High Court, set aside the judgment of Mr. Justice Kania, who had allowed the claim of E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd., to an equitable mortgage of two properties of T. R. Pratt Ltd., (in liquidation), as a security for a loan of Rs. 4,50,000.

T. R. Pratt Ltd., was floated in 1919, with a capital of rupees five lakhs, for carrying on the business of selling motor cars. In 1920, M. T. Ltd., was started with the object of lending money to Pratt Ltd., and for this purpose, the M. T. Ltd. borrowed nearly 9 lakhs from E. D. Sassoon and Co.

SECURITY

As a security for Rs. 4,50,000 advanced by the Sassoons, Pratt Ltd. had deposited with them documents of their two immovable properties, and a resolution was passed by a meeting of Directors of Pratt Ltd. and M. T. Ltd. held on February 23, 1928, to the effect that an equitable mortgage of the properties should be executed in favour of the Sassoons.

In June 1932, Pratt Ltd. were taken into liquidation. Thereafter E. D. Sassoon and Co. and M. T. Ltd. lodged their claims with the Official Liquidator who asked them to establish the same in a Court

LIQUIDATOR'S APPEAL

Mr. Justice Kania held in favour of the two companies allowing their joint claim amounting to Rs. 4,50,000, in respect of which the resolution for equitable mortgage was passed. The Liquidator then appealed.

JUDGMENT

Delivering judgment, Their Lordships observed that in this case the Board of Pratt Ltd., was not different from or independent of the Board of M. T. Ltd., as the Directors were the same for both the Companies, and they were personally interested in the contract of equitable mortgage, which was the subject matter of the resolution passed by them. In Their Lordships' opinion, therefore, under Section 91, (b) of the Companies Act, the Directors of Pratt Ltd. were not qualified to vote on the resolution. But to prove that the contract of equitable mortgage in favour of Sassoon & Co. Ltd. was illegal, it was necessary to establish that the Directors of Sassoon & Co. had notice of the fact that the Directors of Pratt & Co. were so disqualified. If Sassoon & Co. had no notice of this fact, observed Their Lordships, the Court could not give a decision against that Company despite Section 91 (b).

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

But it appeared from the evidence that the Directors of Sassoon & Co., knew that there was a conflict of interests between Pratt Ltd. and M. T. Ltd., in respect of the contract in question, and they must be presumed to know about the disqualification.

Under the circumstances, their Lordships held that the resolution passed on February 23, 1928, was illegal and the contract of equitable mortgage in favour of Sassoon & Co. was also illegal. Their Lordships directed Sassoon & Co., to hand over to the Official Liquidator the documents of Pratt Ltd. deposited with them.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN CITY

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

1. Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazaar:
5 p.m. (S.T.): Opening.
10 p.m. (S.T.): Closing.
During the Exhibition hours there will be musical concert by well-known artistes.

2. Public meeting at Jinnah Hall:
7 p.m. (S.T.): Sjt. K. Natarajan to speak on "Gandhi as a World Figure" in English.

The Grain Merchants' Association, the Seed Merchants' Association, Mahajan Association and Khand Bazaar have kindly undertaken to organise the sale of Hundis in their own respective Associations. We are grateful to them for their help and we hope the other Associations will also be kind enough to help us in the same way as the abovementioned Associations.

In order to save the Khadi-Hundi-buying public annoyance at the time of cashing the Hundis, we wish to inform the public that the hundis can only be cashed at the following certified Bhandars:—

(1) A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

(2) Khadi Dyeing and Printing Works Khadi Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

(3) Shoorji Vallabhdas Khadi Bazaar Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3.

(4) Santa Cruz Khadi Sangh Khadi Bhandar, Jamnalal Bajaj Wadi, Santa Cruz.

(5) Khadi Seva Sangh, Khar.

(6) Village Industries and Pure Village Food Products, Nair Building, 480, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Congress House Exhibition

After the last session of the Congress Exhibitions of Swadeshi articles have become rare in Bombay. Before that Swadeshi Exhibitions used to be held practically every three months in some part or other of the country. Hence it is a very welcome undertaking that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should have decided upon opening a small Swadeshi Exhibition during the Gandhi Jayanti week. Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, the veteran Congress leader, performed the opening ceremony of the Exhibition the other day. The Exhibition is located inside the Congress House compound. Several stalls have been opened.

Visit It

One has to visit the Exhibition to know what marvellous things are manufactured in India, and the great revolution that has been brought about in recent years by the All-India Spinners' Association and the Village Industries Association. Fine muslin-like cloth, which one would imagine is machine-produced, but actually is hand-spun and hand-woven, can be seen at the Exhibition. What about pure hand-spun and hand-woven silk from Bihar? It would be hard to imagine that such beautiful silk could be produced in the villages of Bihar but it is so. Then, again, there are the results of the work of the Village Industries' Association during the last few months. Hand-pounded rice or cereals or oil produced without any help from machines could be seen. Fine glittering and glamorous bangles are in vogue among the women of Bombay, but they have to visit the exhibition to appreciate the fine bangles. They form part of village industries. It costs but an anna just to visit the Exhibition, and why not do so at the earliest opportunity?

Gospel Of Karmayoga

Sjt. DIWAKAR'S ILLUMINATING LECTURE ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF GANDHIJI'S LIFE

The series of lectures organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to depict the various aspects of Mahatma Gandhi's life was inaugurated by Sjt. Rangarao Diwaker, on Thursday evening at the Jinnah Hall, on the third day of Gandhi Jayanti Week.

It was a very enlightening lecture that Sjt. Diwaker gave on what is meant by "Karmayoga" and who should be called "Karmayogis". The gospel of Karmayoga started not in temples nor in the huts of Rishis. The gospel of Karmoyoga was born on a battlefield, where swords were clanking. It was a gospel of life, of action and of war, a gospel which everyone ought to learn.

NEW TYPE OF 'KARMAYOGA'

Mahatma Gandhi was a new type of 'Karmayoga', who enjoyed life so that the whole of humanity could enjoy similarly with him. He was a man who experienced the inner joy of action. He was a man of ceaseless activity; a man carrying on his activities without fear or favour. Gandhiji could completely detach himself and carry on his work irrespective of the result.

The gospel of Karmoyoga was the greatest characteristic of the Great Man.. Gandhiji had attained the nearest perfection of a real Karmayogi. It was a matter of despair that there was no proper equivalent to the Sanskrit word "Karmayogi" in English. It could not be merely a "Man of Action". The last three words translated back into Sanskrit would mean merely "Karmi". "Karmayogi" was he who had taken action as the discipline to the great ideal of service to humanity. Yoga was one of the greatest things that had given culture to the great Aryan race.

BORN ON BATTLEFIELD

The gospel of Karmayoga, continued Mr. Diwaker, was not born in temples, or churches but on the battle-field, where the swords were clanking. It was born at a time of a crisis during the battle. It was a gospel of life of action and of war. The speaker had read the scriptures of other religions but the gospel of Karmayoga was one which he had missed in all the scriptures. It is to be found only in Mahabharata. In spite of the long time that has passed since the gospel was born, it was still fresh, as when the gospel was delivered. Gospels come to life when great men like Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi live those gospels and show that gospel is not merely found in books but could be found in actual life. It did not matter whether the good aimed at was merely for a group or for a whole country or for the whole world. A Karmayogi is expected to forget his individuality. He is to feel that he was not merely an individual but a part of a great humanity.

KRISHNA AND GANDHI

This was the sort of life that Mahatma Gandhi was leading day to day and it was, if not perfect, was nearer perfection. The Great Karmayogi Sri Krishna used to always laugh, at all times, whether the occasion demanded grief or joy. Same was the case with Mahatma Gandhi. Whether while inaugurating a great movement or while withdrawing it, he did it without the least regret and with a broad smile on his face. His was the type of mind that Sri Krishna possessed. He looked at life with a joyous attitude as a Karmayogi ought to.

Continuing Mr. Diwaker said that Gandhiji was a very ancient man and yet a very modern man. His outlook on life was fresh. He enjoyed humour, he liked friends and he lived the life of a boiled energetic life. This was the attitude towards life that a real Karmayogi would have. His activities were such which his inner voice said were the best. He has been ceaselessly busy with, what is to him, the Truth. Even in small trifles Gandhiji was very careful. Great men were shown in their trifles as Emerson said. Gandhiji seldom lost his temper. He was aware that he had to deal with all sorts of temperaments. His Karmayoga was one which taught people to live a full-blooded life.

After Mr. S. K. Patil had thanked the speaker of the day, the meeting terminated.

ENTICEMENT CASE

Handwriting Expert To Be Summoned As Witness

An application made by the Defence Counsel to call a handwriting expert from Poona as a witness to give evidence in the case, was granted by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Thursday, at the resumed hearing of the "Enticement Case" in which R. N. Kapoor stands charged with enticing away or taking, detaining and having committed adultery on a married girl named Mrs. Ranganayaki.

Examination of Mr. Radhesham Kapoor, brother of the accused, was concluded.

The above application was made by the counsel on the ground that he wanted to tender the evidence of an expert on the letters written by Miss Janaki, sister of Mrs. Ranganayaki, making reference to the latter in addressing the accused. Counsel observed that the father of the girl vehemently denied the veracity of the letters, and described them as fabricated by Mrs. Ranganayaki, and it was with the intention of proving the genuineness or otherwise of the handwriting that he was calling the expert.

Counsel for the prosecution opposed the application on the grounds that the application should have been made at an earlier stage and that the object of the application was to prolong the case.

The Magistrate, however, granted the application and adjourned the case to November 3.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the complainant, while Mr. A. R. Gadkari assisted by Mr. M. G. Vyavaharkar defended the accused.

Harijan Conference In Bombay

The Nationalist Harijan Franchise Association of Bombay has decided to hold a Political Conference in Bombay in December next, under the presidentship of Mr. G. A. Gavai M.L.C. of Nagpur.

The Reception Committee has written several letters to prominent Harijans, and it is expected that a very large number of delegates will attend. The Conference is being held to educate Harijan voters for the coming elections.

This Conference has nothing to do with the one being held under the presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on the 13th October 1935 at Yeola, Nasik District.

SEVENTY POUNDS OFF HER WEIGHT

"Hateful Fatness" Has Disappeared

NURSE TELLS HOW KRUSCHEN HELPED HER

It sounds almost incredible that anyone could lose as much as seventy pounds of fat without discomfort and without an adverse effect on their health. Yet this nurse has reduced herself by that amount, and is actually in much better health than she was before. The following is a copy of the letter in which Nurse tells us of her startling reduction:—

"Patients often ask me what has reduced my weight from 15 stone to 10 stone and I tell them Kruschen Salts. Fatness is hateful and a great hindrance when one has a busy life. I originally took Kruschen for rheumatism and found that I was losing weight and improving in health generally. So continued with the Salts, and kept on losing weight until now I am 10 stone, and in much better health. I strongly recommend Kruschen Salts to my patients for excessive weight, rheumatism, bad stomach, etc."—(Nurse) N. S.

Excess fat is mainly due to improper working of the internal organs, which allow waste material to accumulate and clog the machinery. Taken every morning, Kruschen Salts effect a regular, gentle, and perfectly natural clearance of this poisonous wastage which encumbers the system.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1935

THE POONA PACT

It is a felicitous coincidence that the Poona Pact anniversary has fallen during the Gandhi Week. Fervent tributes were paid to Mahatmaji at the public meeting at Chowpatty for the yeoman's services he has rendered not only to the Harijans but also to the Hindu community as a whole. For untouchability is a blot on Hindu society and in removing it Gandhiji is serving not only the Harijans but that society as a whole. The foisting of separate electorates upon the Harijans by the Communal Award was an injustice not only to the Harijans but also to the entire Hindu community. What protracted discussions and conferences could not achieve in London, Mahatmaji did single handed and that, too, from behind the prison bars. The Epic Fast has already become an historical event to-day, and, apart from the undoing of the Communal Award in so far as the Harijans were concerned, the Harijan Sevak Sangh is to-day a living monument of that critical period. The conscience of the whole country is to-day roused as never before to the iniquities perpetrated upon that down-trodden section of humanity and the attention at present being focussed upon the happenings in Kavitha is an illustration in point.

Join The Congress

But if the nation is to-day attempting to safeguard the rights of the Harijans, the Harijans on their part, we are sure, will realise their own share of national service. And in serving the country they cannot do better than join the Congress and make common cause with those who are to-day engaged in the task of national regeneration. The Congress stands for the welfare of the people and their interests will be always safe in its hands. The Harijans, therefore, have everything to gain by joining the Congress and making it the means of achieving the nation's goal. Some opponents of the Congress have been attempting for some time past to prejudice Harijans against it by making out that in its efforts to wreck the new Constitution it may wreck the Poona Pact itself which safeguards their interests. But Harijans, we are sure, will realise that if the Congress is out to wreck the new constitution, it is only with a view to inaugurating another which is more democratic and as such more acceptable to them and that it will never be party to any revision of the Pact except with their own consent.

Give It A Chance

Some caste Hindus of Bengal have been complaining for some time that the Poona Pact has done injustice to them and must therefore be speedily revised. But the Congress has always held the view, apart from the merits of those complaints, that the Pact is now an All-India question and the Harijans of India as a whole should agree to a revision, if one is to be effected at all. As regards the Bengal complaints, it is interesting to note that Mr. N. S. Kajrolikar, a Harijan leader of Bombay, in the course of a statement on this subject, says: "From the point of view of the Caste Hindus, certain provinces such as Bengal, etc. have to forego more than necessary seats from their own for the sake of the Depressed Classes in their own provinces. They naturally desire to remedy this unjust measure in the Pact." He accordingly suggests an All-India attempt to revise the Pact in a manner satisfactory to Harijans as well caste Hindus of the whole of India. And as an additional reason for a revision he points out that the double election which the Pact provides for is a very costly procedure and therefore a serious handicap to the poor Harijan community. Views like these have sometimes been expressed by several other Harijan leaders, but we are not sure that the community as a whole seriously suggests a revision of the election procedure or is willing to forego any seats to satisfy the discontented among the Bengal caste Hindus. The question of revising the Pact can be taken up by the caste Hindus of India only if any specific alterations are suggested by any fully representative All-India body of Harijans. For ourselves, we would suggest that, while the Pact is certainly not perfect, it may well be given a chance of being actually worked at least at one election, so that the experiences gained may be helpful in any later revision. As for the high cost of double election, it can be considerably reduced if earnest attempts are made to secure uncontested elections. Secondly a better method, capable of remedying the evil of separate electorates for Harijans, should be first suggested and should secure a fair measure of support before any attempt is made to upset the present arrangement.

Fruits Of Ottawa

We have received a brochure on the "Ottawa Agreement from the Indian standpoint", compiled by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and published by the Book Company, Calcutta, which ought to be in the hands of every earnest student of the economic problems of India generally and particularly of the effect of the Ottawa Agreement on Indian trade and industry. Mr. Sarkar has dealt with the subject comprehensively with many relevant statistics. He has shown the effect of the Agreement on India's consumers as well as on her industry, and he has pointed out how the Ottawa Agreement militates against commercial agreements with foreign countries. It is gratifying to see that Bengal Indian opinion confirms that of Bombay, expressed recently by the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, that it is in retaliation to the implications of Ottawa, that Germany, Italy and other countries are interfering with the export trade of the country.

The diversion of foreign trade from non-preferred countries to the United Kingdom has been lopsided, as while Britain has sold India several crores more, she has not purchased from India a corresponding amount. India has come to the assistance of Britain's industries, but Britain has not been able to come to the assistance of India's agriculture, in spite of all her professions to the contrary. It is, for India, economically unsound to be isolated from the rest of the world and to be tied to the Empire, in which many countries and many colonies are producing similar goods, while there is only one large manufacturing country, which is the consumer. The patronage of the other large manufacturing countries for the purchase of India's surplus food products and commercial crops cannot be dispensed with, and any attempt by the official data, as disclosed in the report presented to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the Committee Member, to prove to the contrary is an eyewash. We commend Mr. Sarkar's timely publication to the notice of legislators and students on the subject.

Dubious Position

The Council of the League of Nations has unanimously adopted the proposal to continue work under clause 4 of Article 15 of the Covenant and prepare its report on the Italo-Abyssinian question and make its recommendations. This, as a London message indicated earlier, is likely to produce a brief lull. But how will the lull be utilised? This question urgently suggests itself because of a very significant statement made in Rome by "an authoritative spokesman" on Wednesday last. "We have," said this spokesman, "clear indications that the nations which opposed our action in East Africa are now beginning to see that we were justified." And he went on to add that Sir Samuel Hoare's message to Signor Mussolini made an excellent impression on Italians who only hoped that the attitude of the British delegation to Geneva would be consistent therewith!

What is that message of Sir Samuel and what influence is it expected to exercise through the British delegation on the report and recommendations of the League Council? The whole position has become so dubious that one has begun to wonder whether after all the beating of the Covenant drum the League Council is not going to be made to eat its own words as well as those of the Committee of Five.

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK

Debt Reduction By Conciliation

(BY S. G. WARTY)

At long last, a central land mortgage bank is materialising in Bombay under the expert and experienced guidance of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, the veteran co-operator of this Presidency. In a press interview, Sir Lalubhai has given an indication of the policy which it is proposed to follow in working the bank, so that it might fulfil its destined purpose.

I desire in this article merely to fill in the blanks left in Sir Lalubhai's statement of policy, in order to present a complete picture of the bank as it should be in its working. The principle enunciated by Sir Lalubhai that compulsory conciliation by legislation for the reduction of debt should at all costs be avoided is sound, for, so far as we can see ahead, the money-lender cannot be ousted from the village and there is no sense in unnecessarily straining the relations between him and the ryot.

At the same time there must be some working basis on which reduction of debt by conciliation should proceed, if it is to be effective at all. Sir Lalubhai anticipates that an average reduction of about 25 per cent in each debt of the ryot should be possible, but how it would be brought about, by what principles it would be governed, what factors the Conciliation Board should take into consideration, he has had no space to unfold.

It stands to common sense that in trying to compose the debts, the standard should be, not a particular average percentage of debt in itself, shown as out-standing against the ryot by the money-lender—for in that case it would be an inducement to the money-lender to inflate his accounts against the ryot by further manipulation, but some proportion between the debt and the land assessment such as was fixed in the State of Bhavnagar when that progressive State carried out a scheme of debt redemption.

Bhavnagar's Example.

The experience of the State of Bhavnagar should undoubtedly prove of considerable value to us. There, too, it was perfectly recognised that at all cost the harmonious relations between the money-lenders and the ryots should not be disturbed, but at the same time two limitations were made to govern the composition of the debts, namely,

(1) that it should not exceed a sum equal to three times the annual amount of assessment payable by a debtor ryot,

(2) and that the total amount on account of a particular taluka or a compact area should not exceed four annas of the total nominal outstanding debts of the agriculturists of that area.

By such limitations, the total nominal debts amounting to Rs. 86 lakhs were composed for Rs. 20½ lakhs, with the co-operation of the Sawcars themselves.

I do not think that conditions in British India, i.e., Bombay Presidency are far different from those obtaining in the neighbouring State of Bhavnagar, and it stands to reason that limitations of the same or a similar nature should govern the amount to be fixed as the composed debt, though the proportion may slightly change for better or worse according to the circumstances of each area under operation.

It deserves to be repeated that the scheme as worked out with such limitations to govern the process of competition, though not properly understood in the beginning, was welcomed ultimately by the money-lenders in the Bhavnagar State when they began to realise its actual benefits to themselves, and as a result the whole of the redemption scheme was carried out through voluntary co-operation. It should be possible to achieve similar results in Bombay Presidency also, without bringing in compulsion or the aid of legislation for the purpose. My estimate is that it should be possible to compose the whole debt to half the amount of the nominal outstandings.

Machinery of Conciliation.

The next question is that of the machinery by which each debt of the ryot should be composed and the reduction brought about. According to the information given in Sir Lalubhai's interview, it appears that each District Board of Directors will act unofficially as Conciliation Board when handling applications for loans. This again is a defective arrangement

(Continued on page 12. Col. 7).

GANDHI JAYANTI

Gandhiji Is The Acknowledged Leader Of Leaders

By K. F. NARIMAN.
I.

Birth-days are normally private family affairs, celebrated on a large or small scale according to the position or means of individuals, but the birth-days of great personalities have become national events and are observed throughout the country as national festivals. Thus millions of Indians will celebrate 'Gandhi Jayanti' this week with as great an enthusiasm and affection as if their family-head was born on that date. By a curious coincidence this particular period of the year is the season of 'Jayantis' in India. Within the short compass of a few weeks, the Hindus have observed with great solemnity the Krishna Jayanti, the Mahomedans with equal devotion and enthusiasm celebrated their Prophet's birthday, the Parsis, with prayerful simplicity and worshipful affection observed the 'Khordad Sal" the auspicious birth-day of their Prophet, the Zoroaster, the Theosophists assembled only the other day, to revive the memory of their great Founder, Annie Besant and we are this week engaged in celebrating the Jayanti of Mahatma Gandhi, the living Prophet of the present age.

A Rare Exception

According to an old adage, a Prophet is never honoured or revered in his own country and is only appreciated and loved after his death. Hence, centuries after their deaths the birth-days of Prophets are observed by different communities with religious solemnity, though some of them were during their life-time cruelly persecuted and harassed by their contemporaries; but this modern new Prophet of the East is a lucky exception to that general rule, and is loved and honoured by his countrymen and contemporaries even during his life-time, and will be remembered, revered and respected also by future generations. Even those who differ from his politics, will readily admit that there has not been another instance, at least in the history of this land, where one individual both by virtue of his great sterling personal qualities, and by his tremendous personal sacrifice and sufferings, not only in the cause of political freedom, but in the cause of suffering humanity in general, has come to be looked upon by millions in this country, as the living prophet of the Modern Age. He is undoubtedly the greatest moral teacher and preacher to modern times. This happy occasion will be celebrated by numerous friends not only in this land, but also in distant lands. Missionary friends in America and England, religious scholars in Germany and his still admiring followers in African Colonies, as well as some Buddhist monks in Japan, all will send their greetings and good wishes. Such a personality, having a world-wide reputation and counted amongst the greatest men in the world, this country has not produced for centuries in the past and is not likely to produce for many years to come.

"Guide, Philosopher, Friend"

Some feared that after Mahatma Gandhi had severed his connection with the Congress or retired from active politics, he would cease to exert the same influence, and possess the same hold, on the people in this country as he used to do when he was the acknowledged leader and commander of the political forces in India. This fear might have proved true for any other individual or leader, either political, social or communal. It is usual that, so long as such a leader is connected or associated, with some powerful popular organisation, he retains his influence, power and popularity; but after he severs his connection with that organisation, he falls into the background and sinks into oblivion. Not so with Mahatma Gandhi: whether he is formally in the Congress or not, whether he actively takes part in political and other public affairs in the country or not, it is not for him to come to the Congress or to the public; but wherever he is, the Congress and the people always flock to him to seek his advice and guidance. And he has come to be recognised, not by any resolution or any propaganda, but by tacit consent of the vast majority of people, to be their acknowledged guide, philosopher and friend. This was even predicted at the time of his retirement. With the introduction of party politics in the Congress, his place was not to be at the head of even the majority party, but apart from and above all, so that like Count Ito in Japan, in times of national crises and inevitable serious splits, he from his high recognised position, can act as the supreme mediator and accepted arbitrator and thus prevent serious deadlocks or dangerous permanent splits. He is the acknowledged leader of leaders.

Sought By All

So even to-day, although he is not even a member of the Congress, still at every crisis or whenever any question of difficulty arises, the leaders as well as the followers, automatically and instinctively, turn to him for advice and guidance; and wherever he is, whether at Wardha or at

(Continued on page 11, col. 5.)

Frankly Speaking

A CURIOUS CONTRAST

The Howrah Bridge contract was again the subject of a brief discussion in the Assembly through a short notice question by Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry. And Sir M. Zafarullah further strengthened the impression that the Government of India insist on bestowing upon local authorities the completest liberty to do whatever they like. In view of the fact that the question has rightly created an all-India interest we ask in all seriousness what inference the local authorities would draw from Sir M. Zafarullah's determined refusal even to inquire as to what is happening? Another feature of the discussion is equally significant. Sir M. Zafarullah practically admitted ignorance of the Tariff Board recommendation bearing on this case, and yet, when asked to direct their attention to it, he declined to assume that the Bridge Commissioners might also be similarly ignorant! This attitude of firm and unshakable non-interference constitutes a curious contrast with, for instance, the eagerness of the same Government of India to draw the attention of local Governments to the desirability of assisting British shipping.

WHY IS THE MENACE GROWING?

The Council of State has, as expected, passed the Criminal Law Amendment Bill as certified by the Governor-General. As "the main justification of Government in making the Bill permanent", Sir Henry Craik urged that "they did not foresee within any measureable distance the time when the triple menace from terrorism, communism and communal unrest would be less serious." Did it really not occur to him that repressive measures like the Bill are themselves largely responsible for keeping up, and in some cases aggravating, discontent and unrest in various forms? One can only hope that a measure which was once meant to deal with Civil Disobedience only and which is now defended as a permanent weapon against a triple menace will not help to create a quadruple menace. Referring to the communal menace Sir Henry said: "Never in my experience of 36 years have I known communal unrest to be so great a menace to the peace of India as it is to-day." This is hardly a compliment to recent British administration in India.

"THE PEASANTS' GROUP"

A number of M.L.A.'s have formed a group called the Peasants' Group with the specific object of furthering the interests of the Indian peasants. This group is to be welcomed not because it is the only organised body in the Assembly which will devote itself to the peasants' interest. For, the Congress Parliamentary Party is there to identify itself with the cause of the peasantry by the very reason of its being the Congress Party. The group is to be welcomed firstly because it will bring expert and specialist assistance to the Congress Party in its fight for the rights and privileges of the Indian peasant. And secondly it means an accession to the strength of the Congress Party in so far as certain non-Congress members have also joined it.

PROPAGANDA THROUGH BROADCASTING

When Mr. Clow stated in the Legislative Assembly that broadcasting in India, unlike the system in Britain, was a Government department and that Mr. Satyamurti would not like to leave in the hands of Government the choice of political propaganda, he must have had in mind the people's distrust of Government controlling the propaganda. There is no doubt there are great possibilities in broadcasting in respect of providing political instruction to the people. But for these we have to wait till Government are made responsible to the people. As things are, it is best to ban political propaganda through broadcasting. The ban, however, should not be one-sided and Government should not allow subtle pro-Government propaganda, calling it non-political.

TRAINING OF DETENUS.

The arrangements made by the Government of Bengal regarding the training of detenus will be generally welcomed, though, as Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose observed in an interview, one may not be able to work oneself up to enthusiasm over it. It is at best a belated attempt on the part of the Government to discharge its responsibilities towards those whom it has incarcerated without trial. The scheme will start with three agricultural and fourteen industrial camps. The pupils will receive about eight months' training in the industrial section, after which they will run factories for four months under expert guidance. If the scheme is to be a real success, however, the detenus will have to be assured a proper treatment and no humiliating conditions or restrictions ought to be imposed upon them. Provision will have also to be made to place the detenus on a proper footing after the end of their training. The experiment initiated by the Bengal Government will be watched with interest everywhere, though we must make it clear that this belated measure will not, in any way, reconcile the country to the injustice of keeping under detention men who have not been tried in a Court of Law.

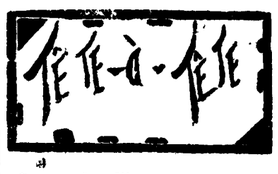
-PRESS VIEWS-

Bombay Emergency Powers Act

The Act which Bombay proposes to make permanent came into existence, as did the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932, as a weapon against civil disobedience when that movement was active. But it has, we are told, since been found useful in dealing with "Communism and the manifestations of terrorism" and therefore it must be perpetuated. The striking family resemblance between the defence set up by the Government of India and that of the Bombay Government will be noticed. And that suggests a question. The central legislation which the Viceroy has certified was put forward as essential for dealing not only with a possible recrudescence of civil disobedience but also with Communism, communalism and terrorism, and it was stated that the legislation was undertaken at the urgent request of the Provincial Governments. What then is the purpose of the Provincial Governments taking separate powers to deal with the same set of troubles? If it is argued that conditions in the Provinces vary and the local Governments can better tackle possible disturbances in their own way, that is surely a confession that central legislation is otiose. And if history emphasises one lesson more than another it is that extraordinary powers are bound to be misused simply because they are there.—"Hindu."

Wanted New National Song

"Vande Mataram" is good so far as it goes. It is noble in conception, easy in its flow, and dignified in its outlook. Tagore's song, great though it is, has not been able to replace Bankim's as he first love of the nation. It has a pretty good dash of theism in it and rather an overdose of colourless piration. We now want a song which will make the particularistic appeal our people want, but also points to the universality of human emotion and endeavour. It should stir the blood and thrill the bones; it should also embody intellectual power and evoke a spiritual response. It should share something of "La Marseillaise" and something of the "Red Flag."



Says a headline:—
Laval Not To Interview Duce!
Safety First?

* * * *

Waxing eloquent over the virtues of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, Sir Henry Craik declared in the Council of State: "The Government was bound to protect the ordinary, peaceful, law-abiding citizens by interfering with the liberty of the Sedition-monger, Revolutionary, Terrorist or Civil Disobediencewalla."

Or, yet again, British Jurisprudence itself.

* * * *

The Home Member emphatically denied the statement that the Government were responsible for communal hatred.

We accept his denial. But Sir Henry missed a great opportunity. He should have said all this in the more lively atmosphere of the Assembly and won the loud applause of Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, Sir Md. Yakub, Sir M. Zafarullah, Bhai Parmananda and—and—Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar.

* * * *

The picketing mentality was against the basic idea of democracy, said that votary of democracy, Sir Henry Craik.

And, therefore, he would fight it with the Criminal Law Amendment Act with its democracy picketing mentality.

Verily the Britisher does possess a marvellous genius for compromise!

* * * *

Greatest And Queerest

Mr. Sloan wound up the debate in the Council of State and wound up well:—"The Government of India whose policy had been ultimately to establish the greatest federation which the world had ever seen and which would unite the whole of India under a single Government, felt convinced that the Bill was essential for peace and good Government of the country."

Mr. Sloan's Impressionist-cum-Cubistic (Is that right, Brother Vakil?) interior and exterior decorations apart, this is precisely what India says: the so-called Federation is a superstructure to be built on the permanent foundation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

* * * *

By the way, it is quite untrue that, thrilled and excited by the vision of the "greatest Federation which the world had ever seen" and by his own eloquence, Mr. Sloan was about to faint but that he was saved by the prompt resourcefulness of Government's new supporter the Hon'ble Raja Ghazanfar Ali, who "wholeheartedly" rushed to Mr. Sloan with a glass of—er—cold water.

* * * *

Justice Sir M. N. Mukerjee, we find, makes a strong plea for the protection of milch cattle.

Mr. F. E. James and the India Defence League must enter a strong defence against this open advocacy of discrimination and that too by a High Court Judge.

And Sir Chimanlal Setalvad should issue a long statement strongly denouncing such irresponsible talks which alone are responsible for the safeguards.

* * * *

The "Special Commissioner" of the London "News Chronicle" sends to its paper the gratifying information that Mr. Jayakar is doing yeoman's work on pro-Reform lines in the Deccan."

However correct it may be colloquially and even factually, we must protest against the use of the word 'yeoman' in relation to Mr. Jayakar. It is much too plebeian and vulgar.

* * * *

Bori Bundar Minor: "We have lately heard much about the Government of India's grant of one crore of rupees to the Provinces for rural reconstruction work."

Oh really? How very astonishing!

* * * *

PLIGHT OF C. P. ABORIGINES

Their Problem Needs Urgent Consideration, says Father Elwyn.

—Headlines.

In spite of the Hon'ble E. Raghavendra Rao being the Home Member?

* * * *

"I hear your daughter married a struggling young man."

"Well, he did struggle, but he couldn't get away."

SPLIT IN MUSSOLINI'S CABINET ?

League Out To Vindicate Its Honour

EDEN-LAVAL COMBINE

"Geneva Concessions Nullify Covenant"

THREE POWERS' COMPLAINT

(SPECIAL CABLE)
GENEVA, Sept. 26.

It is understood that at the secret meeting of the Council the Soviet, Rumanian and Turkish delegates while supporting the Council's proposals made reservations in regard to the acceptance of the report of the Committee of Five on the ground that the concessions offered to Italy were so great as not to conform to the League Covenant.

GRAVE DOUBTS OF THEIR SUCCESS

(SPECIAL CABLE)
PARIS, Sept. 26.

Reports of a split in the Italian Government are current at Geneva, according to the correspondent of "Oeuvre" who says that it is alleged that at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting Sgr. Mussolini's policy was boldly criticised by Sgr. Federzoni, President of the Senate, while it is reported Marshal Badoglio, Chief of the Italian General Staff, expressed to King Victor Emmanuel grave doubts of the ultimate success of Italy's campaign in Abyssinia.

COVENANT IN OPERATION

Committee To Take Up Italo-Abyssinian Report

GENEVA, Sept. 26.

The League Council has unanimously adopted the proposal to continue work under Clause IV of Art. XV and to prepare the report and make the recommendations.

The Council will form itself into a Committee of all its members except Italy for this purpose.

REPORT BEFORE COUNCIL.

At the outset of the Council meeting Sgr. Madariaga as President of the Committee of Five submitted its report.

Mr. Tekle Hawariate, though not a member of the Council attended on invitation. He said the Ethiopian delegation would like to reserve the right to consult its Government which would very carefully examine any Council proposals.

ARTICLE XV IN OPERATION.

The President of the Council, M. Guinazu (Argentine) then announced that Art. XV operated since September 4 when the Council first met. The next stage was for the Council sitting as Committee to draft the report under clause 4, Art. XV.

COUNCIL DETERMINED.

M. Guinazu proposed that the Council session should not close until the Report was adopted.

Capt. Eden endorsed M. Guinazu's proposal. He said while the Committee of Thirteen was drafting the report the Governments have the opportunity within the terms of the Covenant of considering if the attainment of peace is achievable. Britain's policy was recently authoritatively declared and Britain strenuously determined to abide by it.

M. Laval supported Capt. Eden. He said France would adhere to the Covenant obligations. He added the Council in formulating the recommendations would accomplish its task in the spirit of the letter of the Covenant and indicate the measures it judged most equitable.

SOVIET STANDS BY LEAGUE.

M. Litvinoff reiterated Soviet support to any decision of the Council.

M. Muench also welcomed the proposal as safeguarding League principles.

The proposal was then unanimously carried.

ALOISI ABSENT.

Baron Aloisi did not attend the meeting.

The Committee of the Council will hold its first sitting to-morrow. It consists of France, Britain, Soviet Russia, Argentine, Spain, Australia, Turkey, Rumania, Poland, Portugal, Denmark, Ecuador, and Chile. The Committee of Five remains in being.

ARTICLE XV OF COVENANT

Article 15 lays down in considerable detail the procedure which is to be adopted. It provides that any party to a dispute can oblige the League to take cognizance of it by giving notice to the Secretary-General, who is then obliged to make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. The parties undertake to communicate to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible statements of their cases, with all the relevant facts and papers. The Council is then given the discretion to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute and it is provided that if its efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such an account of the dispute and the settlement arrived at as the Council may deem proper. If the Council fails to settle the dispute, it is to make a report setting forth the merits of the dispute and the recommendations which the Council thinks would be suit-

(Continued on page 12, col. 6.)

SARDAR AS SALESMAN

Does Good Business In Khadi For Two Hours

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26.

On the third day of the "Gandhi Week" Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played the role of an expert salesman this morning for two hours at the Khadi Mandir. A large gathering was attracted to see Sardar work as a salesman. This new salesman did considerably good business for two hours.

The "Gandhi Week" was observed in the Gujarat Vidyapith by plying Charka continuously for 24 hours. Every student spun for 2 hours and indulged in cleaning latrines, etc. The Harijan Ashram also observed the "Gandhi Day" yesterday in a fitting manner.

Sardar Patel addressed the students of the Gujarat Vidyapith and the members of the Harijan Ashram asking them to imbibe the principles of Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

FRONTIER GANDHI

Interviewed In Bareilly Jail

BAREILLY, September 23.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was interviewed in the jail by Mr. Saadullah Khan and Miss Safia Somji, who after the interview stated that though the Khan was still weak he appeared cheerful. He had put on two pounds in weight. The climate did not quite suit him and he sometimes suffered from pain in the back and stomach heaviness. Apart from studying the Khan devoted some time in gardening—his favourite hobby.

Mr. Saadullah Khan and Miss Safia Somji left for Muttra "en route" to Bombay.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

HOPING AGAINST HOPE

(Special Cable.)
ROME, September 26.

To-day's proceedings at Geneva are regarded as a foregone conclusion here and are not much commented upon. Authoritative quarters informed Reuter that the Italian delegation would stay at Geneva patiently and await the outcome of the Committee's deliberations, "but we have not much to hope".

Sgr. Gayda writing in "Giornale d' Italia" says, there are two ways wherein a Covenant can be applied in the dispute; one is by the application of the first three paragraphs of Article XVI which the opponents to Italy's action hold, would justify the sanctions but there is also the Fourth Paragraph of Article XVI, providing the exclusion from the League, of any member violating one of the undertakings of the Covenant.

Sgr. Gayda also refers to Article XIX.

HARDER DEAL FOR ITALY?

(Special Cable.)
PARIS, September 26.

The hopes of success of Geneva talks are steadily diminishing here. "L'Temps" leader says, "Nothing is yet saved but all is not lost". While generally it is agreed that a breathing space of ten to fifteen days may be expected for negotiation before the sanction procedure begins, the opposition of some members of the League to the Committee of Five's report is regarded by many as not encouraging. They draw the conclusion that the Council Committee's recommendations are even less generous to Sgr. Mussolini than those of the Committee of Five.

DUCE-HITLER SECRET TALKS

Press Reports Throw Light On Plans For Offensive & Defensive Alliance

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Press reports emanating from Berlin, Geneva and Basle declare that secret negotiations between Sgr. Mussolini and Herr Hitler for an offensive and defensive alliance are in progress.

Faced with world opposition to his militaristic plans and anxious to ensure his supplies of war and other materials, Sgr. Mussolini is said to have made up his mind to come to terms with Herr Hitler, even if it means Nazi rule in Austria.

It is stated that Signor Attolico, newly appointed Italian Ambassador at Berlin, has been entrusted with this delicate task. Whatever Sgr. Mussolini may hope to get out of this alliance at a later stage, his present aims are to ensure supplies through Germany, which is not a member of the League and is therefore not expected to be a party to any sanctions. Herr Hitler himself finds this a grand opportunity to give a filip to German armament industry. If any pact is concluded, it will mean restoration of the pre-war Triple entente.—United Press.

FRESH DEMAND ON CALCUTTA PRESS

"Viswamitra" Asked To Deposit Rs. 6,000

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

A fresh demand for depositing an aggregate sum of Rs. 6,000 under the Press Emergency Powers Act was made to-day from Mr. Mulchand Agarwalla, keeper of the "Vishwamitra" Press and also from Mr. Matasevak Pathak, printer and publisher of the influential Hindi daily "Vishwamitra" for publishing an objectionable article, which appeared in its issue of September 12 last.

It may be recalled that last year they deposited Rs. 3,000, out of which Rs. 200 were forfeited. The interval for filling a fresh deposit is allowed till September 30.—United Press.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES CONFERENCE

Session To Commence To-day At Poona

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 26.

The delegates from all parts of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak are reaching Poona notable among the arrivals being Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam and others from the Panchmahals, Surat, Jambusar representatives. Mr. Parikh, the Propaganda Secretary, saw several members of the Bombay Council to-day and most of them agreed to attend the Conference to-morrow.

The Reception Committee officers will meet Sir Shah Nawazkhan Bhutto, Minister, this evening to ask him to attend the Conference. Mr. Advani, Director of Industries has also been invited.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER FLIES TO BERLIN

Sequel To Gen. Goering's Invitation For Hunting Party

(Special Cable.)
BUDAPEST, September 26.

Significance is attached to Premier Gen. Goemboes, who is flying in a special 'plane placed at his disposal by the German Government left Budapest this morning to participate in a hunting party arranged by Gen. Goering.

Gen. Goemboes in his visit to Berlin will meet Herr Hitler.

FARID ANSARI SEES IYENGAR

Only Man To Organise Rank & File Discontented In Madras

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

"The Congress politicis of Madras have grown so senile now that it is absolutely essential for a dynamic, bold and stubborn personality to assume the leadership and guide the policy through the strenuous days of the future. I can think of no other person than Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, ex-President of the Congress, who would organise the discontent of the rank and file better and fight the forces of reaction and continue the struggle for complete independence," declared Mr. Faridul Huq Ansari of the Congress Socialist Party who is now here, in the course of a statement to the "United Press."

As there is a definite move among local Congressmen including Mr. Nageswarrao Pantulu, Dr. Rajan and Mr. Giri, Assembly members, to bring back Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar into the arena of Congress politics, Mr. Ansari had a long interview with Mr. Iyengar yesterday on the question of his re-entry into politics.

Giving his impression, Mr. Ansari said: "I am perfectly convinced that a personality of Mr. Iyengar's type should not remain in obscurity while the country needs a clear-cut leadership. The Congress is in danger of being submerged in the fatal mid-Victorian constitutionalism, nullifying the supreme sacrifices made by the masses during the last 15 years and I have no doubt whatever that Mr. Iyengar will give a correct lead at least as far as Tamil-Nad is concerned where the cry of office acceptance in defiance of the Congress Working Committee's mandate is loudest.

"During my short stay in Madras I discovered that the rank and file of Congress workers are discontented with the virus of Congress constitutionalism and it is upto Tamil-Nad to seize the opportunity and drag Mr. Iyengar out of retirement and follow loyally his leadership.

"The advent of Mr. Iyengar will give a great impetus to Congress Socialists. I feel Mr. Iyengar will be a driving force to the Socialists and I whole-heartedly join in welcoming back Mr. Iyengar."—United Press.

CALIFORNIAN FUEL OIL FOR JAPAN

Merchants Vessels To Transport Huge Quantity

(Special Cable.)
NEW YORK, September 26.

A Los Angeles newspaper report says that it is learned authoritatively that the Japanese Navy is chartering available merchant tankers flying Japanese Flag to transport fuel oil from California Ports to the naval storage depots until March 1 next year.

Approximately two million barrels are to be carried by eight chartered tankers in addition to the minimum one million barrels scheduled to be taken by California during the period stated by Japanese naval tankers aided by merchant tankers. The above imports are to be in addition to the regular commercial oil movement from California to Japan.

Hakim Ali Mohd., proprietor Ajmal Medical Hall, Bombay, hearing about the illness of Nawab Muzzammilullah Khan of Bhekampur has sent a telegram offering his services free.

STORY OF SARDUL SINGH'S RESIGNATION

Questions Wisdom Of Congress Cabinet's Neutrality Over "Offices Campaign"

CORRESPONDENCE WITH RAJEN BABU PUBLISHED

SIMLA: Sept. 26.

The following correspondence between Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar and Babu Rajendra Prasad, President, Indian National Congress on the controversy regarding the acceptance or non-acceptance of office, culminating in the resignation of the former from the Congress Working Committee, has been released for publication.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar in a statement to the United Press, says:—

As there is some misunderstanding in the public mind about the reasons, which prompted me to resign from the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, I, with the permission of the President of the Indian National Congress, release herewith the correspondence that has passed between me and him on the subject.

Letter To Rajen Babu

Following is the letter dated 8th June 1935, from Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar to Sjt. Rajendra Prasad:—

My dear Babuji,

Your statement to the Press about the acceptance or non-acceptance of ministerships by Congressmen under the new Constitution has created in my mind some doubts about its correctness. I now even doubt the wisdom of the attitude of the Congress Working Committee at Jubbulpore in connection with the Socialists' resolution on the subject.

I do not know whether you have read the British Press opinion on Mr. Satyamurti's statement on this subject. I would especially draw your attention to the "Times" (London) comments on it. I would also request you to read Lord Halifax's speech in the House of Lords on this point.

NO BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY.

I fear, the Congress attitude has been completely misunderstood. Under the Bombay Congress resolution, rejecting the Constitution based on the White Paper Scheme, the only honest course for the Congressmen is not to accept ministerships. I think it is the duty of all office-bearers of the Congress to say so, and not to take up a neutral attitude as you have done. I also think that under the present circumstances, no office-bearer of the Congress can plead for the acceptance of the offices.

It is true that the Congress Working Committee has not discussed this question so far. But under the mandate of the Bombay resolution, the Working Committee, or for the matter of that, any other office-bearer of the Congress, cannot but must advise the country not to accept the ministerships. We should no more attach any importance to the technical point that the Bill has not yet become an Act or that the question has not been discussed by the Working Committee.

From what has been said about the Congress attitude on this point both in India and England, it is not difficult to see that enough mischief has already been done. I would request you, therefore, to take immediate steps to dispel the wrong impression that has been created in this connection on the public mind both in India and in England. If necessary, the Working Committee may meet as soon as possible.

Hope you are keeping good health.

With regards and wishes,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Sardul Singh Caveeshar.

Breach Of Wardha Pact

Following is the letter dated September 2, from Sardar Sardul Singh to Babu Rajendra Prasad:

My dear Babuji,

On the 8th June, 1935, I wrote a letter to you protesting against your statement that office-bearers of the Congress should not express their views either way, as regards acceptance or non-acceptance of offices by Congressmen under the new Constitution. In that letter, I wrote that from such an attitude, unwarrantable and adverse inferences were being drawn in hostile quarters, and that the Congress cause was being damaged.

As I came to know later on that you did not receive this letter, I gave a copy of it to your secretary when you were in Lahore. I did not press for a reply to it, as the meeting of the Working Committee was approaching, and the question was expected to be discussed there thoroughly.

The Working Committee met at Wardha at the end of July, and decided that the discussion of the question was premature. I took this decision as a vote of censure against, according to a prominent member of the Working Committee, the "unseemly haste" with which some of the advocates of acceptance of offices had come forward to air their views on the question. I also thought that the Working Committee resolutions would at least temporarily stop the discussion of the question, and we would not hear much about it again till the next session of the Congress.

PROPAGANDA FOR OFFICES

But I was wrong in my expectations. After Wardha, I had to visit Madras, Calcutta and Dehli. A very important official of the Parliamentary Board who, along with other members of the Working Committee was specially asked not to re-open the question, just after reaching Madras, made a statement that set the ball again rolling. Within a week of Wardha resolution, a Conference was held in Madras which was attended by all important Madras Congressmen. This conference passed a resolution in favour of acceptance of offices, and the President of the Conference put forward a strong plea in the support of the same. Apart from these two open breaches of the spirit of the Wardha resolution, I saw in Madras active private and public propaganda going on in support of acceptance of offices.

NO MORE TRUCE

On my visit to Calcutta and Delhi, I saw tentacles of Madras propaganda spreading to Bengal and Northern India also. The Wardha resolution was dead letter. When private and public propaganda was going on in favour of acceptance of offices all over the country, and when it had the moral support of veteran national leaders like Sjt. Rajagopalachari and Dr. Ansari, whose unrivalled services and sacrifices for the cause of the country give their opinions a special weight, the truce which the Working Committee desired has no meaning.

I feel, and there are many other Congressmen, who are with me in this respect, that strong propaganda is necessary to advocate the enforcement of the Con-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3).

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE—
'WHITE FACE'
THIS IS DANGEROUS— IF WHITE FACE SUSPECTS, HE'LL KILL DOCTOR MARFORD LIKE A—
SHHH!—HEAR THAT?—MARFORD'S OPENING THE HALL DOOR NOW!
FIVE MINUTES GONE ALREADY! WHERE ARE THEY?
SOMETHING'S WRONG, MIKE! WE'D BETTER—
WADE! HELP! IT'S WHITE FACE! AAAAH
LYMAN ANDERSON
A SHRILL SCREAM CUTS THRU THE SILENCE LIKE A KNIFE— IT ENDS AS SUDDENLY AS IT BEGAN— WHAT HAPPENED TO DR. MARFORD?
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Excise Staff On Sugar Factory Premises

COOPER'S DILEMMA

President Rejects Home Member's Plans

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, September 26.

During question time in Bombay Council to-day Mr. Gangoli asked whether the Government were aware that in August 1929 Mr. V. N. Jog had moved on the floor of the House a resolution recommending the formation of a separate province of Karnatak and that all Karnatak members had voted in favour of it; and further asked what Government intended to do in the matter.

Khan Bahadur Cooper stated that the resolution was not pressed to division.

EXCISE STAFF FOR SUGAR FACTORIES

Mr. L. R. Gokhale asked about the posting of Residential Excise Staff on the premises of the Sugar Factories in the Presidency and inquired why such a procedure was adopted.

The Finance Member, Cooper, replying stated that the matter related to the Central Subject and that the local Government could not answer the question.

To supplementary questions Khan Bahadur Cooper admitted the fact that such residential staff had been posted on the factory premises but was later he seemed not inclined to disclose the facts about the strength of such a staff and the expenditure incurred over it. The information he admitted, was in his possession but he took shelter behind the argument that it was a Central Subject for not supplying it to the House.

DILEMMA FOR COOPER

A question was raised at this stage whether the Government Member could refuse to supply information in his possession and Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed, Rao Bahadur Kale, Messrs Kamat and Gokhale joined in an appeal to the President to intervene in the matter.

BELL TO RESCUE

The Leader of the House Sir Robert Bell, rushed to the rescue of Khan Bahadur Cooper and quoted from the Legislative Council Manual to say that since the matter was not within the "Special Cognisance" of the local Government they could not possibly be required to disclose the information.

The President opined that the House was perfectly entitled to have the information in the possession of Government so far as that related to the presidency itself.

The question was at last put to the Finance Member, who eventually came out with "No reply".

Sir Rafiuddin: "That may please be noted, Sir" (laughter).

Mr. S. S. Tolani asked if the Government were aware of the Karachi and Bombay judgments invalidating the municipal elections of whole wards for malpractices and inquired what Government proposed to do in the matter.

The Home Member, Sir Robert Bell answering said the matter was under consideration of the Government.

HINDU TRUSTS BILL

Council Accepts Select Committee's Recommendation

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA: Sept. 26.

The Bombay Legislative Council took up further discussion of the Registration of Hindu Trusts Bill to-day. There was some discussion on the limiting the scope of the Bill to Trusts above certain income and the House after considering the various proposals ranging between Rs. 200 and 2,000.

Finally, it was accepted that the provisions of the Bill should apply to Trusts having a minimum income of Rs. 1.000

After interpellations the Bombay Council took up consideration of the Registration of Trusts Bill at its to-day's sitting, clause by clause.

The first division of the session was challenged by Mr. R.R. Bakhale to-day over his amendment seeking to remove the restriction of income placed on trusts to come within the purview of this Bill. He wanted all trusts, irrespective of income to come under the operation of the Bill.

The amendment was eventually lost by 18 votes to 55, Government opposing.

INCLUDE SMALLER TRUSTS.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni, Syed Munawar and Mr. Tolani next moved their amendments that the income restriction of the trusts be altered from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 200, 500 and 2,000 respectively.

Dr. Dixit, Messrs. Soman, Achrekar, Vyankat Rao and Surve supported Mr. Tolani's amendment, while Mr. Bakhale supported Rao Saheb Kulkarni.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli opposing all these amendments stated that the Select Committee had after careful and extensive consideration thought it wise to limit the scope of the Bill to trusts with an income of Rs. 1,000 and more and preferred that to a limit of Rs. 2,000.

All amendments were then unceremoniously thrown out by the House, none being pressed to division. The House thus endorsed the Select Committee's limit of Rs. 1,000.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni next moved an amendment providing that sections 6. 7 and 8 of the Bill be made applicable to all trusts irrespective of their income. These sections empower the Registrar to hold inquiry into or register a trust.

A point of order was raised as to whether such an amendment would stand at cross-roads with the clause passed already by the House applying to the provisions of the Bill to trusts of income of Rs. 1,000 and above.

Rao Bahadur Pradhan amended the amendment to apply to small trusts only of Hindu community and exhorted its adoption as that would prevent small trusts from passing in the course of time as private properties of trustees.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli opposed the amended amendment on administrative grounds.

The motion was, however, lost.

As the consideration of further amendments involved serious questions of importance, which needed some careful forethought by both sections of the House, the President adjourned the House to Friday noon 15 minutes earlier, as the House had "serious brain work" (as Mr. Pestanshah Vakil chose to put it) earlier during the day. (Laughter).

"SHANGHAI"
MISTRESS OF THE ORIENT . . . CLOAKED IN MYSTERY . . . LIVING DANGEROUSLY . . WHERE ADVENTURE. . . BREEDS AND EXCITEMENT FILLS THE AIR . . .
"SHANGHAI"
CROSS ROADS OF THE WORLD . . . WHERE ALL RACES MEET AND WHITE MEN STRIVE FOR YELLOW MEN'S GOLD . . .
"SHANGHAI"
THE MOST THRILLING CITY ON EARTH . . . WHERE EVERY COMMANDMENT IS BROKEN AND ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN . . . . AND DOES
"SHANGHAI"
BRINGS TO THE SCREEN AGAIN
CHARLES BOYER
WHOSE SUAVE AND CHARMING PERFORMANCES IN "PRIVATE WORLDS" AND "BREAK OF HEARTS" CAPTIVATED EVERYBODY
"SHANGHAI"
ALSO CO-STARS WITH
BOYER Lovely
LORETTA YOUNG
IN HER BEST PERFORMANCE TO DATE
TO-MORROW
At PATHE
Book now. Ph. 41561
or Rose's

Rajen Babu's Reply To Sardar Sardul Singh

(Continued from Page 9).

gress resolution passed at the Bombay session rejecting the new constitution that is being imposed on the country against its best mind and that the proposal to accept offices under the new constitution goes against the words and spirit of that resolution and as such should be condemned. I now think that you and the Working Committee ought not to have shelved the question in the manner as was done at Wardha. But I appreciate your difficulties. Decision postponed is sometimes better than a divided decision.

Still I feel that I should not keep myself aloof from the propaganda that is necessary to meet the new move. Notwithstanding the great and tried names that are associated with the proposal to ask the Congressmen to accept offices under the new regime, I regard the proposal as extremely demoralising.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION

But this is not the place to discuss the merits of this question. I have penned these few words to give you just an idea how I feel on the point. At the same time, I realise that by expressing these views publicly, I will be putting you, according to your present alleged unformed views and consequent desire that the members of the Working Committee should take no sides on the subject, in an embarrassing position. I, therefore, hereby crave your permission to tender my resignation from the Working Committee and request you to kindly accept the same.

I have addressed this letter to you personally and not to the Working Committee. According to our new constitution, the Working Committee is a creation of the President who alone is responsible for giving effect to the Congress policy as adumbrated in its annual resolutions, and guide and lead the country in its march onward in the light of that policy.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) SARDUL SINGH CAVEESHAR.

Rajen Babu's Reply

Letter dated 7th September from Babu Rajendra Prasad to Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar.

My dear Sardar Sardul Singhji,

I have received your letter. I did not reply to the first letter as after the Working Committee meeting, I did not think it called for a reply. We had all talked over the matter, and no written reply seemed necessary.

I do not think there is any occasion for your resigning from the Working Committee. It is clear there are two views on the question of acceptance of offices under the new constitution, and both are finding expression in the country. If Mr. Satyamurthi and those who agree with him have been speaking or writing in favour of offices others have been speaking or writing against the proposal. Two Provincial Conferences viz. those of Karnatak and Kerala, have passed resolutions and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai with friends like Sjt. Sri Prakash (President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee) is engaged in organising an anti-office conference. The Working Committee has not held or expressed any opinion, and there is no reason why you should resign, when there is nothing from which you differ. I do not know that any member of the Working Committee has been taking part in the controversy at all. After the meeting at Wardha, I wrote to Dr. Ansari suggesting that it would have been better if he had forwarded his views to the Working Committee for consideration before publishing them, and he has said in reply that it is a question on which there should be free discussion. The Working Committee has passed no resolution prohibiting such discussion. It was only suggested that those of us who were there would do well not to take part in the controversy as it would be awkward to let members of the Working Committee, if they held different views, express them in the public. It does not mean that we shall never do so. The elections are atleast 15 months, if not, 18 months away. The Congress will be held sometime in February or March next, and the person who happens to hold the position of the President will select for his Working Committee persons who will accept the decision of the Congress whatever it is. Is it necessary at this stage for 15 of us, even though we may disagree, to exhibit that disagreement from to-day? And especially when nothing is lost by our keeping quiet and our view point, whatever it is, is being expressed forcefully by others who agree.

KEEPS OPEN MIND.

So far as I am personally concerned I am honestly in the position of one who has not yet made up one's mind. Wherever I have gone I have tried to ascertain the trend of opinion of friends and have said or done nothing to let people think that I am inclined one way or the other.

For me it is not a religious question, just as entry into legislatures was not a religious question with me. It depends upon circumstances, upon balance of profit and loss, upon probable effect on our struggle; and it is precisely because all these have to be taken into consideration that I am unable to make up my mind in a hurry, or having once made it up can be cocksure about its correctness. Evidently you have made up your mind. That is not inconsistent with your position as member of the Working Committee, and there is no prohibition to your expressing your views either. Only it would be awkward, if members of the Working Committee started controversy among themselves on a question which need not divide them to-day. I hope you will consider what I have said and allow us the benefit of advice and co-operation as a member of the Working Committee.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) RAJENDRA PRASAD.

Resignation To Stand

Letter dated 16th September from Sardar Singh Caveeshar to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

My dear Babujee,

I feel much grateful to you for your very kind letter, dated the 7th instant; but after going through it very carefully, I think that my resignation from the Working Committee membership should stand, and that sooner you could accept it, the better.

It is true there is no formal prohibition against members of the Working Committee expressing their views on the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of ministerships by the Congressmen, but I quite agree with you that it would be improper, if members of the Working Committee started controversy among themselves on this or any other question. This will go against the disciplinary conventions usually observed by such a body, if its members follow such a course, the Committee will soon lose all prestige.

I am indeed much thankful to you for your allowing me to freely express my views on the question and remain on the Working Committee. It is an honour and privilege to work under a selfless patriot like you. But I feel that by taking active part in the controversy, which I intend to do. I will be taking undue advantage of your courtesy, specially, when you and some other members of the Working Committee have not yet made up their mind on the question and do not desire the Working Committee to come to any final decision at this stage.

INDIRECT BAN FUTILE

The indirect ban which the Working Committee desired to place on the discussion of the question by passing a resolution at Wardha declaring such a discussion as premature has, as you admit, proved ineffective. Both the sides are now in the lists: even Ansari Sahib is not prepared to concede to your request not to discuss the question publicly at this stage. When this is the case, I do not understand what is the use of the Working Committee keeping mum or postponing its decision to six months hence.

PRESIDENT MUST LEAD

A man like you who has as yet his mind open on the question, or some of your other colleagues on the Working Committee who are in a similar position, may watch the controversy like disinterested spectators, but it is difficult for me to do so. I think that the President of the Indian National Congress and his Cabinet should rather lead and guide, than follow a policy of drift.

In my opinion the idea that the Congressmen are going to accept offices under the new regime has already created lot of mischief. Responsible Government officials like Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Halifax have openly declared that Congress resolution rejecting the Reforms was only a bluff. The resolution is now regarded by them as nothing but only a pose adopted by a deceptive person to strike a better bargain. If the Congress is seriously thinking of overthrowing the new constitution, and I think the general body of the Congressmen is of that mind, then sooner we make our position clear in this matter, the better. There should be left no doubt in anybody's mind that the Congress will not work any constitution directly or indirectly, unless such a constitution is framed by it or has its approval.

But I fear I am criticising your views and the views of other members of the Committee who do not desire to come to any decision on the question at present. They have at least as much a right to regard their view-point to be a correct one as I can ever claim to be for that of mine. I have absolutely no desire to ask you to come to any hurried decision when you do not think it to be in the best interest of the country. I quite appreciate your difficulties. Only I want myself to be allowed the same liberty as I am prepared to concede to others. You have very generously allowed me that liberty, but you have also shown how improper it would be for members of the Committee to make use of that liberty. I quite agree with you on that point. And it is for this reason that I think I should tender my resignation from the membership of the Committee and request you to kindly accept the same.

I assure you I am doing so with great reluctance if not also with some pain. But in the interests of the great organisation to which we belong, to maintain whose prestige Congressmen have made such great sacrifices, I think, my resignation should be accepted. My resignation should in no way mean that my regard for you or loyalty to the Working Committee shall in any way be less in the future than it is at present. Whenever required my services shall always be at your and their disposal.

With regards,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.)
SARDUL SINGH CAVEESHAR.

No Alternative

Letter dated September 18 from Babu Rajendra Prasad to Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar.

My dear Sardul Singhji,

I have just received your letter. I still think that it is not necessary for you to resign, as there is no difference between you and the Working Committee. At Wardha, you did not indicate that you wanted the Working Committe to give a lead in the matter at this stage, and we felt, that a resolution letting the question stand over till the next Congress had your full support. But since you feel that you should take active part in the controversy regarding offices from now and that you may not do so with propriety while occupying the position of a member of the Working Committee, I have no option but to accept with much reluctance your resignation from the Working Committee I thank you for the assistance you have always given to the Working Committee and am happy to think that you permit me to count upon your help in the same ungrudging way in future.

I have no objection to the publication of the correspondence.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) RAJENDRA PRASAD.

Wardha And After

Letter dated 23rd September from Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

My dear Babujee,

Thanks for your letter dated the 18th September 1935, accepting my resignation. You are quite right that I did not indicate at Wardha that I wanted the Working Committee to give a lead in the matter at this stage. I certainly did not oppose the Wardha resolution. But I have already explained in my letter dated the 2nd September, 1935 why I did not do so. At Wardha, I believed that the Working Committee resolution would effectively silence all those who advocated the acceptance of the offices under the new constitution and that there would be no need for the Working Committee to give immediately any further lead on the subject; but as you know all this has proved to be wrong and the position at present is quite changed.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.)
SARDUL SINGH CAVEESHAR.
—United Press.

First Step Towards New Constitution

Sir Laurie Hammond On Task Ahead Of His Committee

Sir Laurie Hammond (former Governor of Assam), Chairman, and Mr. J. G. Laithwaite, (of the India Office), Secretary of the Indian Central Delimitation Committee, which will make recommendations for the delimitation of constituencies in the future Federal and Provincial Legislatures and on certain connected questions, arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. Mail Boat "Carthage" on Thursday evening.

In the night, they left for Simla. The Committee, it is understood, would commence functioning from Monday next, taking up the Punjab at first.

The other two members of the Delimitation Committee, Mr. Justice Mutha Venkata Subbarao, Madras, and Mr. Justice Shaikh Din Muhammad, Lahore, will join Sir Laurie at Simla.

STORY OF INDIA'S NEW CHAPTER.

Sir Laurie in a statement to the Press, said, "I am glad to be back in India again, and though I realise that three years means many changes yet I like to think that India, or at any rate political India, is happier quieter, because re-assured as to the future, than was the case when I left in 1932. Presumably the large majority of those interested in Indian affairs, and able to understand them, do realise, as has been realised in England, that the King's signature of assent to the Government of India Act opens a new chapter in India's constitutional history.

"Our Committee is the first step taken to translate much discussed and keenly contsted theory into practice, to try and provide an essential part of the machinery to bring India's new Constitution into actual operation. We have one marked advantage over the Committees that have preceded us in trying to create suitable electoral arrangements for India. The Southborough as well as the Lothian Committees had to ascertain facts and elicit opinion as they toured. Our task has been the Local Governments. The variable preparatory work done by the various Provincial Committees and the Local Governments. The various reports we have already received have clarified the issues and should enable us to give sufficient time to the examination of any matters on which there is still a difference of opinion.

REPORT IN NEW YEAR.

"But for this, we could not in our rapid tour deal with all the problems involved. As it is we hope to submit our Report early in the New Year so that the Order in Council, which will eventually be framed on our recommendations, will be issued in time to allow the electoral rolls for the various constituencies, which are the first requisite for the introduction of the new Provincial Constitutions, to be prepared at as early a date as possible."

The Committee expects to visit Bombay in November. The Report of the Committee will be discussed by Parliament early in 1936 so as to enable elections for provincial legislatures under the new constitution to be held in the autumn of 1936.

The Committee is expected to give a technical and quasi-judicial opinion on issues raised before them as per the terms of reference. It is emphasised in this connection that the appointment of two judges who again go back to the bench, may contribute towards an "impartial and non-partisan" expression of the committee's views.

CYPRUS PAPERS WARNED

No Articles Offensive To Italian Govt. Or Nation

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The Government censor office at Cyprus, which is a British Crown Colony has sent the following circular letter to the editors of the local newspapers:—

"Please note that in future any newspaper articles submitted for censorship which may contain cutting remarks or sarcastic allusions to disparage or offend the King of Italy, the Head of the Italian Government or the Italian Nation will not be passed for publication.—"United Press."

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT

Marwari Jain Shroffs' Protest

Mr. M. H. Sancheti writes:—

A meeting of the Marwadi Jain Shroffs of Bombay was convened at 8 p.m. on Tuesday last, at Dadar under the presidentship of Mr. Narottam K. Shah.

The following resolutions were passed at the said meeting.

This meeting of the Marwadi Jain Shroffs of Bombay most emphatically protests against the

KALABHAVAN STUDENTS ON STRIKE

Sequel To Fines For Absenting For Cricket Fixture

(From A Correspondent.)
BARODA, Sept. 26.

The Kalabhavan students have been on strike from to-day morning sequel to the principal fining 161 students for absenting on Monday last. The students protested against the authorities' action and demanded cancellation of fine and restoration of "status quo" for attending classes.

There was cricket fixture between Muslim and Kalabhavan teams on Monday.

Negotiations for amicable settlement are in progress. The Students Union has represented its case before the authorities.

Bills introduced in the Legislative Assembly to amend Sects. of the Civil Procedure Code of 1908 regarding warrant of arrest and attachment of salaries.

This meeting empowers the president to send a copy of the above resolution to the Home Member of the Government of India.

This meeting resolves to form an association of the Marwadi Jain Shroffs of Bombay to protect the interest of money-lenders and shroffs.

for Washing and also for Bath
Manufactured under the most scientific methods, from the purest material, Saify will wash clothes with less rubbing and in less time.
Available in 6, 8, 10 and 12 oz.

You can safely use Saify for your bath and toilet, it is absolutely pure and harmless the Government Analyser has certified these facts.
Bosfa SAIFY SOAP

Assembly Demands Another Tribunal

INDO-BURMA REPORT

Mr. Vissanji's Amendment Carried Without Division

SIMLA, September 26.

After another two hours' discussion on the Indo-Burma Tribunal Report, Sir James Grigg announced that the Government would remain neutral, and the comprehensive amendment of Mr. Mathradas Vissanji demanding investigation by another Tribunal with representatives of India and Burma thereon was carried without a division.

The Session then concluded.—A.P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day all Parties desired to conclude the session to-day.

At question time, Sir G. S. Bajpai informed Mr. Anantasayanam Ayengar that the Government had no proposal under consideration regarding the starting of Birth Control Clinics in India nor did they propose to penalise such a propaganda and direct pensioned officers not to participate in them.

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan, replying to Pt. Pant, laid on the table a statement showing that hitherto 43 enquiries had been made by the Tariff Board into the question of industrial protection.

Mr. Rau laid on the table a statement showing the loss of Rs. 50,00,000 on the State-owned Railways for the first three months compared with the actuals of last year. All railways except the B. N. R. and B. B. and C. I. and E. B. R. showed a loss. The working expenses of railways went up by three lakhs for the same period.

Answering Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji's short-notice question, Mr. Acheson said that the question as to what relief from taxation should be given to merchants and other people in Sind and Baluchistan was under the urgent consideration of the Government who would probably consult, before arriving at a decision, the committee announced during the Quetta debate.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

The House took up the voting of Supplementary Grants for 1935/36. Mr. Satyamurti moved a token cut to the demand for Rs. 1,83,000 in respect of Miscellaneous. He explained at the outset that the motion was not meant to be hostility but mere intellectual curiosity towards the proposed financial enquiry by Sir Otto Niemeyer. He asked why certain sections of the Government of India Act relating to Indian States were not included in the scope of the terms of reference of this enquiry. Several previous enquiries, said the speaker, had reached gloomy conclusions as regards the central and provincial finances, and for that reason, Sir Otto Niemeyer's enquiry should be wider. The proposed Committee with restricted terms of reference and with limited time at its disposal would lead India nowhere.

Dr. Banerjee asked, is it reasonable that a question of such complexity and importance should be referred to a single man, especially when the question had baffled several committees in the past. He suggested that the enquiry should be entrusted to two Indians and one European, but he did not agree with Mr. Satyamurti that financial matters concerning the States should be referred to this Committee.

GRIGG'S REPLY.

Sir James Grigg replied that the question must be approached in three stages. First, referring to Provincial Autonomy, second, the inception of Federation and third the events after Federation. Mr. Satyamurti had taken a pessimistic view by grouping all the facts which naturally showed the most unbalanced balance sheet, but the fact was that various liabilities were to be met one after the other. As regards Mr. Banerjee's point, the Finance Member did not say that there were not any capable Indians but if any were associated with Sir Otto Niemeyer, they would have to, or would have been thought to, belong to a particular section or interest (opposition murmur). Sir Otto Niemeyer's main purpose was to consider questions germane to provincial autonomy and speaking from twenty years personal knowledge of Sir Otto Niemeyer, the Finance Member was of the opinion that no more impartial and capable person could have been found to do the job (applause). Mr. Satyamurti withdrew the token cut. Demands in excess of the Grants of 1933/34 were voted.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

INDO-BURMA TRIBUNAL'S REPORT.

After lunch time the Assembly resumed the debate on the Indo-Burma Tribunal's report.

Mr. Bajoria supported Mr. Mathradas Vissanji's amendment for a fresh and impartial Tribunal. He made a series of points demanding investigation.

"REJECT IT."

Pt. Pant moved an amendment to have the tribunal's report rejected "as, among other reasons, no non-official representative of India or Burma was associated with the enquiry and inasmuch as the terms of reference were too narrow, in that the apportionment of the burden was restricted to India and Burma alone."

Pt. Pant said that Mr. Nixon had showed a mastery of the subject, but he had made the mistake of straying into the political arena. Defining his personal view of the subject, he said that, if India were independent, he would even forego all claims against Burma for he valued goodwill more than rupees. (Applause). Indians' position was that eighty per cent. of Indian finances were under British control even under the new constitution. Thus it mattered little to India whether a crore or two were charged to India more or less. The fact was that, the master of the two states had chosen to keep two different books of account. Pt. Pant did not agree with Mr. Nixon's theory of the dissolution of partnership but the real analogy between India and Burma was that of the break-up of the Hindu joint family. He said that the Amery Tribunal was not competent to do the job and had made dogmatic assertions without giving facts or arguments. The matter should be referred to financial and judicial experts, assisted by Indian and Burman non-official jurors.

QUESTION OF LIABILITIES.

After criticising in detail the Tribunals findings, he suggested that at least two liabilities should be taken up by the United Kingdom namely, the cost of the Burmese wars, secondly, the loans connected with Great War, which by accident, were raised as rupee loans and should be included in the rest of the war loans for which England was not paying her creditors. If this was done, there would be no liability left to be apportioned between India and Burma. He did not know whether the question was still open or whether the present one was a 'post mortem' examination, but if the present Government did not mend matters, the financial machine would be so overloaded as to collapse and along with it would also go the present Government. (Applause).

REJECT IT "IN TOTO"

Mr. P. N. Banerjee said, Britain's financial liability could not be overlooked because of separation of Burma. India's case could have been presented better if India's representative had been on the Tribunal. The investigation had been of a hole and corner fashion and hence the report contained grave defects and should be rejected "in toto".

Sir Homi Mody said that a strong opinion had been expressed which should be forwarded to the Secretary of State so that in regard to the remaining important questions like the application of the principles enunciated by the Tribunal, care would be taken to see that Indian non-official opinion was represented.

Mr. Leach, Burma, said that un-official representatives could have been associated with the Tribunal and the Tribunal could have approached the question from historical aspect. But, the European group regarded the report of the Amery Tribunal as reasoned, impartial and equitable containing the solution of a very complicated problem and hence acceptable. The contribution made by Burma to the Indian Central revenues was a factor which could not be ignored, nor the fact that though Burma did not have industries for which protection had been granted in India, still she bore the burden imposed.

Regarding the separation question, Mr. Leach assured the House that Europeans, Official or Unofficial, were not entirely unanimous over it, but the demand for separation came from Burmans themselves.

GOVERNMENT NEUTRAL

Sir James Grigg briefly commented on the speeches made, and said, the debate would be forwarded to the Secretary of State and Government would remain neutral if there was voting on any amendment.

The House had no new contribution to make on the specific problem laid down under the Government of India Act except the advocacy of a historical approach to the subject.

The comprehensive amendment of Mr. Mathradas Vissanji for another inquiry with Indians thereon was carried without a division, the Government remaining neutral.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS

The following non-official bills were introduced:—Mr. Raja's Bill to provide for the removal of social disabilities among certain classes of Hindus. Mr. Deshmukh's Bill to amend Hindu Law governing Hindu Women's right of property, Mr Khare's Bill to recognise and remove doubts as to the validity of inter-marriages current among Aryasamajists. Dr. Bhagwandas Bill validating marriages between the different castes of Hindus, Mr. B. Das's Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

The Finance Member moved the report of the Public Accounts Committee on accounts for 1933-34. Parts One and Two were taken into consideration.

Discussion was allowed to stand over till the Delhi session.

The President adjourned the Assembly 'sine die'.—A.P.

Maharajah Of Alwar's Allowance

With reference to the report published in the Press that "His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar's representation for an increase in his monetary allowance has been turned down by the Government of India," we are asked to state that H's Highness has not asked for a single anna increase in his allowance.

ACQUITTED OF CONSPIRACY CHARGE

High Court's Order On Coconada Case Appeal

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

In the High Court this afternoon all the accused in the Coconada Conspiracy Case were acquitted of conspiracy charge on appeal by Mr. Justice Burn and Mr. Justice Madhavan Nair and all the accused except two were acquitted of other charges.

The conviction of Kameswara Rao and Bhayankarachari under the Explosive Substances Act was confirmed and sentences were reduced from seven years to four years' rigorous and from Transportation for Life to seven years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The conviction of the same accused under the Arms Act was also confirmed and both were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

GANDHI JAYANTI

(Continued from Page 8).

Sabarmati or at any other distant place, that place immediately assumes great importance and significance, on account of his even temporary residence, and the place of his stay automatically becomes the head-quarters of political, social, communal and every other type of public activity of the whole country; very often even petty domestic quarrels occupy his time and attention. Thus for Congress leaders, social workers, religious scholars, distinguished foreign visitors and even private family squabblers—for them all—Wardha has now become a place of pilgrimage. The same Wardha which in Mahatma's absence very few cared to visit, has now become a place of great importance, and prominently figures in all public activities in the land Such is his magnetic personality and even if Mahatma Gandhi retires on the top of an isolated hill on the Himalayas, I am sure people will rush to that place and convert the desclation into an active and exciting place of pilgrimage. Howsoever much one may deplore this habit of dependence, the lack of initiative, still the fact, as it exists, must be admitted one of the reasons for retirement given by Gandhiji himself at the time was to discourage this herd-mentality but it is natural and human that so long as such an outstanding personality is available, in abnormal times of difficulties, his friends and at times even his opponents, will automatically look to him for suggesting ways and means to turn nasty corners.

(To Be Continued).

(Continued From Col. 7)

were carried. It was only when the Bill, as recommended by the Governor-General, was being put for the last time, Mr. Ramsarandas, Mr. Sapru and the two others entered and found it was too late to speak. The Bill was passed amidst laughter and cheers.

The House agreed to Mr. Mitchell's motion to ratify the draft convention concerning the employment of women during the night. It also passed a Bill amending factories act. The House passed a bill amending certain enactments and repealing certain other enactments and then adjourned till Saturday when all the remaining measures passed by the Assembly will be considered.—A.P.

CR. L. A. BILL BECOMES LAW

Elders Pass It After Two Minutes' Talk

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

After the disposal of non-official resolutions, the Council of State unexpectedly took up consideration of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill clause by clause, and in two minutes passed the Bill without speeches.

Thus the Bill as certified by the Viceroy, was approved by the Council of State.—A.P.

"Elders" Establish Speed Record In Legislation

Pass Criminal Law Bill As Certified By Viceroy In A Couple Of Minutes

PROGRESSIVE LEADERS CAUGHT NAPPING

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Moving a resolution urging the improvement of jail libraries in India, Mr. Narainswamy Chetty complained that even religious books like Ramayana and Mahabharata were not available to prisoners, and if any could be found they were mostly torn, with several pages missing. Though the matter concerned the provinces, the Government of India should take the initiative in the matter and dole out funds to various jails.

Mr. Sloan sympathised with the resolution and referred to Government's order issued in 1930 which was reiterated last May. He assured Mr. Narainswamy Chetty that they would do what they could to see that the jail authorities did not neglect their responsibility.

Mr. Narainswamy Chetty wanted to withdraw the resolution, but leave was not granted, and the resolution was carried.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD

Mr. Hosain Imam moved the next resolution urging the Government to purchase gold at the current market rate and to impose a small export duty on gold. While admitting that India's holdings of sterling had increased in recent years, it was not so great as to allow India to do away with her gold requirements. He pointed out that India and England left the gold standard at the same date, 21-9-1931. While England was prudent enough during that period to augment her gold reserves with the bank of England by gold worth over eighty crores of rupees, India had done nothing to replenish her reserves, but on the other hand, the country became poor through unchecked gold export. The policy of 'laissez faire' proved ruinous to India, and her sterling debt had not been reduced a bit. He demanded a reduction in the sterling loans.

NEED FOR LIMITATION

Mr. Ramsaradas stressed how the Government's exchange policy had adversely his the agriculturists. He maintained that the unchecked export of gold was not in the interest of India and that it was high time the Government imposed a limitation thereon.

Mr. Tallents, the Finance Secretary, was imperfectly heard in the gallery. He opposed the resolution. He pointed out that since Britain went off the gold standard in September 1931 to the end of July last, India had exported 294 lakhs of ounces of gold. During the previous seven years from 1924-25 to 1930-31 she had imported on balance about 332 lakhs of ounces of gold. She had not yet therefore, exported as much as she had imported during those seven years, but still had a margin of thirty-eight lakhs of ounces of gold.

For the gold India imported during the seven specified years, she had paid 194-1|2 crores of rupees. For the smaller quantity she had exported since England went off the gold standard, she had received 233 crores of rupees. India had thus made a profit over her gold transactions of over thirty-eight crores of rupees, and still had 33 lakhs of ounces in hand.

Referring to the resolution, Mr. Tallents asked what to do with gold, if purchased by Government. Would Mr. Hossain Imam agree to it's being exported to settle the balance of trade. Gold was unproductive in possession. If all the gold exported since 1931 had been diverted to the Issue Department of the Bank, their notes in circulation would have been more than doubled and commerce would have been none-the-better for it, and the results would have been disastrous, for India's credit might have been affected.

Mr. Hosain Imam reminded Government how, when the silver import duty was increased there was a reduction in the world-price. He suggested that the world-price of gold would be similarly affected.

The resolution was rejected without division.

Two more resolutions on the agenda were not moved.

Consequently, as previously agreed upon, the House took up for detailed discussion the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. Just then Mr. Ramsarandas, Mr. Sapru and a few other members of the Progressive Party, were not present in the Chamber.

TOO LATE!

The President put the Bill clause by clause. No member stood up to speak. All the clauses were thus put without discussion and

(Continued in column 5).

NEARLY MAD WITH STOMACH PAIN

Relief in 2 minutes.

Every day thousands of stomach sufferers are getting the same marvellous relief as Mr. T. Grist, Worsborough, who writes **"I was nearly mad with stomach pain. I took a dose of 'Bisurated' Magnesia, and it was wonderful how quickly the pain left me. Now I am not afraid to eat anything."** 'Bisurated' Magnesia is recommended by doctors because it is so quick-acting—get this marvellous stomach remedy to-day (see the 'BISMAG' oval on every genuine package).

"I can work, play, and dance and carry on my ordinary life at the critical time without the least pain or discomfort."

So writes a Kalzana user and that is what Kalzana Tablets will do for you. It will give you care-free, vigorous health.

The vital minerals in Kalzana ensure that the system carries out its functions in Nature's way—efficiently and without days of misery of body and mind. They soothe the nerves, act as a tonic to the whole system and conquer anæmia.

"Since taking Kalzana I have never worried in the least. I am getting so fit again. I also suffered from fits of dizziness, but now I'm never troubled with any of these complaints. I will never be without Kalzana."

writes Miss J. C. J.

Your health would benefit in the same way from a course of Kalzana. Buy a package of this famous mineral food, and enjoy vigorous, care-free health again!

Kalzana

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

There's no deception about HONEYDEW

HONEYDEW Cigarettes are honest value at an honest price.

At 2½ annas a packet of 10

There's no better brand than

Bears' "HONEYDEW" CIGARETTES

H/108

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS DOWN

Traders Hesitant And Weather Ideal

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat, Linseed And Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Sept 26

On Thursday cross rates ruled quiet.

QUIET UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton lacked enthusiasm. Traders were generally hesitant and weather was ideal. The undertone was quiet.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN BULLION

London gold and silver prices improved slightly.

WHEAT AND LINSEED FIRM

Wheat and linseed ruled firm. Jute was also firm.

RALLYING TENDENCY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange showed no important feature. Giltedgedsecurities displayed rallying tendency after early inactivity.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(JANUARY 1936)

New York, Sept 26

Previous closing	10.59
To-day's opening	10.58
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	10.54
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(JANUARY 1926)

Liverpool, Sept 26

Previous closing	5.77
To-day's opening	5.78
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.77
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 204

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 26

Cotton lacked enthusiasm owing to the absence of any important news from abroad with traders generally hesitant pending definite developments at Geneva. On the other hand despite ideal weather movement showed no signs of increasing with the consequent absence of any pressure to sell.

Business in January was done at opening at 10.58 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any important buying resulting in January declining to 10.55 but thereafter prices rallied on some covering and trade buying bringing the price up to 10.58. Subsequently operations were small and of not much importance.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.54 with a decline of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 26

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (10.61/10.60) 10.52/10.52
January (10.66/10.65) 10.56/10.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 26

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.86) 5.89
American December (5.77) 5.79
Egyptian October (7.91) 7.97
Egyptian November (7.94) 8.00

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 26

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 205 and Rs. 204 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 204-4 when New York futures were about 1 point down.

BIG BLAZE IN LONDON

Causes Damage Of Million Pounds And Wipes Out Factory At Wapping

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

It is estimated that a million Pounds damage is caused by London's biggest fire for years, which gutted a riverside factory at Wapping, destroyed huge stores of rubber, tobacco, tea and spirits, and frequently menaced the lives of hundreds of firemen who were operating in the streets.

The river was arid with the fumes, and temporarily checked the operations, until the arrival of two lorry-loads of respirators.

Molten rubber blocked the mains, and streets became awash. A film of rubber was spread over the Thames.

The climax was reached when a crane built in into a wall melted, and liquid metal dropped on to the jetty below.

The riverside wall of the warehouse collapsed, crashing over barges which were destroyed.

The firemen gained control after eight hours, but they were still playing the hoses freely to prevent the spread of fire to the neighbouring warehouses containing tallow, matches, celluloid and molasses.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 26

Previous closing	4.92
To-day's opening	4.92 1/4
To-day's closing	4.91 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 26

Previous closing	4.92 7/8
To-day's opening	4.92
To-day's closing	4.91 5/16
Difference	—.01 9/16

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 26

Previous closing	74.74
To-day's opening	74.65
To-day's closing	74.57
Difference	—.17

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 26

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 and on better support improved to 4.92 5/16 subsequent movement being small.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.91 5/16

Franc opened at 74.65 with a steady tendency.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.57.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 26

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/16d.	29 1/4d.
Forward	29 3/16d.	29 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 26

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1) £7-1-3 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 26

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 26

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.64 1/2) 5.63 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.22) 37.29
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.91 3/4
London on Shanghai (1-6 9/32) 1-6 9/32
London on Milan (60.40) 60.25
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 3/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 26

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 67/1, 67/3 and 67/8. There was not much doing with prices moving in a narrow margin but on steadiness of London cables the market later recorded slight improvement. Prices closed steady at Rs. 67/3, 67/6 and 67/10.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/14/9, 34/15/3 and 34/15/9. After early inactivity the market showed better tendency following steadier foreign exchanges which resulted in some local buying and covering. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35, 35/0/3 and 35/0/9.

Notorious Absconder Arrested

NAGPUR, Sept. 26.

Fakir Shah, a Pathan with numerous 'aliases' who was convicted here in 1934 and sentenced to an aggregate term of 11 years' rigorous imprisonment and escaped from the Jubbulpore Central Jail by scaling the wall on September 20 was arrested to-day by the Nagpur police with property stolen locally.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 26

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October 7/8. Trading was more active on some speculative and foreign buying with fairly good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 26

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.98-5/8. Prices improved on commission house buying and covering but actual business was very small.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 26

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£227 buyers £230 sellers. Firm) £229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Firm.

Linseed (£17 3/16 buyers £17 1/4 sellers. Firm) £17 1/4 buyers £17 5/16 sellers. Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/4 to £39 3/4) £39 1/4 to £39 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-7) 3-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/4) 2-2 1/4

JUTE

September October New Crop (£17 3/4 sellers) £17 1/2 sellers

Dunlop September (£20 sellers) £21 sellers.

Lightning September (£18 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (5 11/16 paid and buyers) 5 3/4 paid and sellers

Forward (5 3/4 paid and buyers) 5 13/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay, September/October (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta September October (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata September (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers

Grouundnu: Coromandal October (£13 7/8 sellers) £14 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept 26

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	4	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	4	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	4	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	5	0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	5	0
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	5	0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	5	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 26

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	4	8	9
Wheat May	4	8	0
Linseed May	7	5	6

The tone was steady

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Sept 26

Very good selection was strong due to British and Continental competition.

Greasy lower (0-10) 0-9 1/2
Greasy higher (1-3 1/2) 1-7 1/2
Scoured lower (0-11 1/2) 1-5
Scoured higher (2-2) 2-3

SENSATION IN HAPUR MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

Hapur, Sept. 26.

Wheat ready Rs. 2/9/6, Mangsir Rs. 2/9/10, Maha Rs. 2/10/3, Jath Rs. 2/8/9, Nazrana Mangsir Rs. 0/3/3, Maha Rs. 0/4/3, Jeth Rs. 0/5/3, Stock 694. Gram ready Rs. 2/0/3, Mangsar Rs. 2/0/6, Maha Rs. 2/1, Stock 165. Peas ready Rs. 1/13, Mangsir Rs. 1/13/3, Maha Rs. 1/13/10, Stock 74. Barley ready Rs. 1/12/9, Mangsir Rs. 1/13, Maha Rs. 1/13/6. Stock 50. Wheat market steady looks higher.

The directors of the grain merchants Association Ltd., have refused to sign the papers on which the proposals passed by them on 23rd instant and were put down, when the secretary approached them for their signatures, saying that the contents of it were fabricated and not true. This spread a sensation in the town markets.

Stock Exchange Firm But Quiet

GILTEDGED SECURITIES LESS SETTLED

Guilder Strong On Better View Of Internal Situation

STERLING WEAK ON LESS FAVOURABLE POLITICAL NEWS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 26

On the Stock Exchange, giltedgeds were less settled and easier mainly owing to the renewed weakness of sterling otherwise markets generally were firm but quiet.

Commodities generally were uninteresting. Exchanges after quiet opening moved against sterling owing to principally to less favourable political news while guilder particularly strengthened on a more optimistic view of the internal situation.

Wall Street after firm opening reacted slightly.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 26

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, September 18, £92 1/2
Thursday, September 19, £92
Friday, September 20, £91
Monday, September 23, £91 1/2
Tuesday, September 24, £92
Wednesday, September 25 £93

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 26

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quietly steady. Giltedged securities recovered sharply after being easier. Industrials in general were rather irregular. Mining shares were firm and fairly active.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept 26

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. China sold. Market steady."

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£83 1/4) £83 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 1/4) £103 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £109 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/2) £113 1/4

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£103 7/8) £103 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/2) £112 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-9

Marks and Spencer Splits (4 1/4) 4 1/8

Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 3/4

Musical Industries (27-0) 27-0

Princhin Johnson (39-1 1/2) 39-6

Imperial Chemical (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (112-0) 112-0

Realisation 1930 (£82 1/2) £82 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (41-0) 41-0

University Ordinary (29-3) 28-9

Ford Motors (34-6) 34-6

Cable Wires (£6 5/8) £6 5/8

British American Tobacco (112-6) 111-10 1/2

Camera A (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 136-3

P and O S N Company Defd (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2

Distillers (90-9) 91-3

Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-0

British Celanese (12-0) 12-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (61-6) 61-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (54-6) 54-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-6

Western Limited Ordinary (17-1 1/2) 17-1 1/2

Inter Nickels (£30 3/4) £30 3/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 26

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£95 1/2) £95 1/2

3 1/2 per cent India (£92 1/4) £93 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£110) £111

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£106) £106

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£108) £108

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-1 1/2) 22-6
Donaro Tea (43-9) 42-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 32-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 21-6
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-9) 28-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-0) 55-0
Burma Corporation (10-6) 10-6
Rio Tintos (£17 1/4) £17 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (51-9) 52-3
Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 7/8) £12 7/8
Goddar New (£9 3/4) £9 7/8
Moddar New (72-6) 72-6
Suh Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (49-6) 49-6
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (36-3) 36-3
Anglo Iranian (60-0) 60-0
Burma Oil (75-7 1/2) 75-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (70-7 1/2) 70-0
Royal Dutch (£26 3/8) £26

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£47) £46 1/2
L M Ford (£17 3/8) £17 3/8
L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£18 3/8) £18 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£132) £131 1/2
London Board G Stock (£100) £100 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 26

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 45 3/8) dol 45 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 21 1/4) dol 20 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 46) dol 45 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 109 1/4) unquoted.

WAPPING FIRE SPREADS

LONDON: Sept. 26.

Twenty-four hours after the alarm was given the seven-storeyed warehouse at Wapping, is still blazing. The outbreak of fire, which is one of the biggest riverside blazes in London for years, has today spread to an adjoining warehouse containing tea, but scores of firemen rushed to the building, and succeeded in checking the flames before the stock was reached.

During the day the roadway was blocked by huge masses of masonry, which crashed from the burning building and an explosion accompanied by wild burst of flames, alarmed the dwellers in the nearby tenements in the afternoon, but nobody was injured.

The Firebrigade officer declared in the evening: "We have still a long fight ahead, but are reasonably sure to have saved the tea warehouse."—Reuter's Special.

U. S. Restrictions On Export Of War Materials

List Of Articles, Requiring Licence But Which Will Be Totally Banned In Event Of War, Issued

(Special Cables)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation giving a list of implements of war for which export licenses must henceforth be obtained, and which are to be banned entirely in the event of war.

Raw materials, suitable for manufacture into munitions, are not included in the list, which comprises of rifles, machine-guns of all classes, ammunition of all types, war vessels, including air-craft carriers, submarines, and air-craft, assembled or dismantled, designed for fighting, or bombdropping, air-craft engines, mustard-gas and flame-throwers.

France Still Hopes For Conciliation

10 DAYS OF GRACE BEFORE REACHING SETTLEMENT?

Laval Not To Interview Mussolini

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Sept 25.

On the eve of the League Council meeting France is still hoping for a fresh chance of conciliation to occur before any sanctions are applied.

Well-informed French observers estimate that there are at least ten days of grace before which to arrive at an agreed settlement.

Assuming that the Council's first step will be to appoint a Committee to draft the recommendations, it is probable that the latter will require this time for its delibrations.

LAVAL NOT TO INTERVIEW DUCE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, Sept. 25.

It is officially denied that there is any question of a personal interview with M. Laval and S'gnor Mussolini.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS ALARMED

(Special Cable)

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 25

Foreign residents are somewhat alarmed at an incident here today, when an Ethiopian Soldier stoned two Germans one of whom is an airman Herr Kernstein, employed by the Ethiopian Government because he thought they were Italians.

The soldier fled when Herr Kernstein summoned the policeman. He would undoubtedly be punished severely when found, but the incident is disquieting indicating that if war breaks out the more ignorant Ethiopians may regard all foreigners as enemies.

It is known, however, that the Negus intends to take all possible measures to protect the foreigners.

BRIEF LULL LIKELY

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 25

A brief lull is likely while the Committee of 13, namely the Council minus Italy will discuss the report and recommendations to be made under Article 15.

Every effort will be made to progress as quickly as possible, but it will not be so easy with such a body as the Committee Five.

It also may be necessary to await the Abyssinian reply to the Italian charges of atrocities. An important meeting of the Bureau in the afternoon will discuss the procedure to be decided and the Assembly will be consulted before final decision is taken.

The Bureau will therefore, meet again on Friday.

LEAGUE MEANS BUSINESS

(Continued from page 9.)

able for a settlement, and this report is to be published.

DON'T GIVE HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE

Churchill's Warning To Duce Against Risks Of Dispute

LONDON: Sept. 26.

A warning to Sgr. Mussolini on the risks he is running in Abyssinia was uttered by Mr. Winston Churchill in a speech in London. He said: "Speaking as a firm friend of Italy, I am surprised to see that so great a man and wise ruler as Sgr. Mussolini, should be willing and even eager to put a gallant nation into such an uncomfortable military and financial position.

"To cast the army of nearly a quarter-million men upon the barren shores, 2,000 miles away from their sweet-home, against the goodwill of the world and without the command of the sea, is giving hostages to Fortune in a manner unparalleled in the world history.

"The risks Italy is running might continue for years. She will one day be grateful to Britain for helping her to keep out of what might be a deadly trap."

Mr. Churchill welcomed the fact that the British Government made it clear that there was no question of isolated British action, and believed that the whole country, indeed, the whole British Empire, was ready to support the Government in making their contribution to establish the authority of the League.

He declared it to be an immense gain to the safety of all countries, if the League of Nations could be able to effect a peaceful settlement of the crisis.—Reuter's Special.

JUBILATION IN ADDIS ABABA

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 26.

Jubilation was caused at the capital on receipt of the report that the League has unanimously decided to take sanctions against Italy in event of war.

It is what we expected all along. We are glad that justice has triumphed said a prominent Palace official.

No explanation is forthcoming of the erroneous report.

NO GENERAL MOBILISATION IN ETHIOPIA

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 25

The report that Negus has ordered general mobilisation is unfounded.—Reuter.

ESPIONAGE ON ABYSSINIAN FRONTIER

Italian Massing Of Motor-Cyclists And Tanks

(Special Cable.)

ADDIS ABABA, September 26.

There is widespread espionage along the Italo-Ethiopian Frontier in the South according to reports from Daggahbur. Italians are said to be sending Somalis disguised as Sheiks women and traders into Abyssinian Territory where on an average two or three are captured and shot every week.

A certain number of these spies are said to belong to the British Somaliland tribes. The most intelligent and dangerous of whom are sent to Addis Ababa for cross-

Continued in Col. 2.)

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK

(Continued from Page 8).

inasmuch as there is no inducement to such a Board to be of special assistance to the ryot and try to get as much reduction as possible. Nor would the district Board of Directors be able to command sufficient time to despatch conciliation business conscientiously and efficiently unless they are full-time paid workers.

An independent conciliation board, not directly interested in the concerns of the Bank and not pre-occupied with its interests, should prove more useful in such matters, and the Board or the Boards should preferably be composed of men with land revenue and judicial experience. A healthy belief should come to prevail among the money-lenders that there is no special benefit which they are going to secure by resorting to law courts in the matter of recovering their debts and that conciliation is a no less satisfactory process of recovery.

Lastly as regards the rate of interest on loans, Sir Lalubhai indicates that it would not go in any case beyond 7 per cent. It appears to me that even that would be too high at the present day considering the heavy fall in prices of agricultural produce. I grant that there are also certain disadvantages inseparable from an excessive reduction in the rate of interest, but would suggest 6 per cent as the maximum. The dividends to be declared should never go beyond 5 per cent, and any surplus profits should be distributed among the debtors according to the extent of their business as in the case of the co-operative stores.

It is time now for us to discard the age-long habit of advancing piecemeal while the situation requires to be handled as one whole and all allied measures should be adopted simultaneously if anything fruitful should result. The redemption business should go hand in hand with an efficient and widespread system of debt composition, otherwise the whole thing will have to be done over again. Should planning be still neglected even in this age of planning?

(Continued from Col. 7).

examination. Ethiopians are also employing hundreds of spies many of whom have been captured by Italians. But those who return safely report that Italians are massing thousands of motor-cyclists and hundreds of tanks near the frontier, while about thirty aeroplanes are seen making daily reconnaisance flights.

Broadening Investment Demand In Shares

Cements And Hydros Firm

Tram And India Bank Shares In Demand

BOMBAY, September 26.

The local Share Bazar displayed firm undertone to-day in the cash section with a good enquiry from investors. Steady improvement in Indian Sterling Securities and the money market being easy, there is more disposition to buy.

Tata Hydro and United Cement shares ruled firm. Hydros changed hands at Rs. 163|12 while United Cements after opening at Rs. 121 advanced to Rs. 122|8 but later on were placed at Rs. 121|8. Okha Cements were brought at Rs. 262|8.

There was a good enquiry for India Bank shares which advanced to Rs. 120 after opening at Rs. 119|-. Telephone shares opened at Rs. 103|- and improved to Rs. 103|12. Bombay Tram shares were quoted at Rs. 143|4 at the start but later on were quoted at Rs. 144|6. Reserve Bank shares advanced to Rs. 119, New India Insurance shares opened at Rs. 38|- and looked up to Rs. 38|12 and ruled steady at Rs. 38|8.

New Great Mill shares were done at Rs. 113|12 and Colabas were in demand at Rs. 116|4. 3-1|2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 89|14.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 26.	
100 Ahm. Advance	301 4
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	712 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	212 8
100 Central India	235 0
100 Colaba	115 0
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	360 0
I. E. D. Sassoon	0 3 0
100 Finlay	103 2
100 Gokak	162 8
1000 Hindustan	1655 0
100 Indore	65 0
100 Kohinoor	176 4
100 Khatau	72 8
1000 Morarji	755 0
250 Laxmi	612 8
100 Madhavji	5 0
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Madhavji	750 0
250 Model	50 0
50 Mysore	100 0
200 New Great	113 12
100 Oosmanshahi	51 4
100 Phoenix	285 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	2275 0
50 Simplex	62 8
100 Swadeshi	125 4
100 Swan	80 0
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1270 0
1000 Western	750 0
BANKS.	
100 Reserve Bank	118 0
50-100 Baroda	95 0
25-50 Central	32 8
500 Imperial	1470 0
125-500 Im. Con.	356 4
50-100 India	119 4
5 Union	5 4
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	35 0
70 Gwalior	113 2
160 Indian	460 0
40 Katni Def.	1925 0
100 Katni Ord.	487 8
70 Okha	262 8
70 Punjab	23 2
100 Shahabad	488 12
70 United	121 4
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	11 8
15-75 New India	38-4
200 Oriental	4200 0
10-100 Vulcan	6-13
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	149 6
Ahmedabad New	55 0
100 Andhra Valley	1590 0
10 Ajmer	10 2
50 Bombay Tram	143 12
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	11 10
100 Karachi	218 12
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	195 0
100 Tata Hydro	163 2
1000 Tata Power	1475 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	650 0
100 Amr. Patty	121 8
100 C Province	87 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 8
100 Gujarat	71 8
100 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	89 8
500 Tapty Valley	755XD
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	29 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	480 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	128 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	156 4
50 Belapur Sugar	312 8
150 Bombay Steam	305 0
125 Bombay Burma	336 4
50 Bombay Burma Conty	120 0
8sh Br. B. Petrol	2-15-6
100 Bombay Telephone	103 0
100 Indian Bleaching	98 12
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	525 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000 Port Canning	611 4
15 Scindia	11 0
30 Premier Construction	75 0
25 Tata Oil	16 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1390 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	82 8
5 p.c. Central India	520 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	137 8
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	142 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1427 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	178 12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	145 0
5 1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 26.

In the absence of any fresh development in foreign markets, the local bullion market was dull to-day with a little business. In the absence of any important buying or selling prices were stationary as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	67 1 0
Aso delivery	67 3 0
Kartak delivery	67 8 0
Ready gold	34 15 0
Aso delivery	34 15 3
Kartak delivery	34 15 6

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Sept. 25.

New York spot silver prices were fixed unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept. 25.

September	66.60
December	66.76+11
March	66.86—19

LONDON SILVER.

London, September 25

Market Steady

Spot	29-3/16
Forward	29 3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, September 25.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz.	£7-1-1

LONDON METALS.

London, September 25

	£
Copper Braziers	49-1/4
Yellow Metal	41
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	16-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool	
F. O. B.	226 1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, September 52.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels Nominal.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels nominal.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels Sept. sellers 30/6

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York September 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 6-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, September 25.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, September 25.

T. T. London on :—	
New York closing rate..	4.92 7/8
Paris	74.74
Berlin	12.21-1/2
Madrid	36.09
Amsterdam	7.29-4/4
Brussels	29.15-1/2
Milan	60.37
Berne	15.17-1/2
Prague	119.12

SEEDS.

London, September 25.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Sept. sellers £10-16-3.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £12-18-9.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £13-2-6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £13-15-0.

Casterseeds Bombay c.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £12-12-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, September 25.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-3/4.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET ON SOUTHERN SELLING

Weekly Weather Report Favourable

GOOD TRADE SUPPORT

Bombay, Sept. 26.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on trade buying but later reacted on long liquidation and Southern hedge selling.

FAVOURABLE WEEKLY REPORT

The official weekly weather report was favourable but was discounted. Rains over the Western belt are delaying arrivals of the new crop but now hedge selling is increasing. There is moderate trade support and the market displayed steady tone.

NO TENDERS.

Yesterday was the first tender day for issuing notices against October delivery but no tender notice was issued. This shows that there is no supply of free cotton at the moment as pointed out before. It may be recalled that the Government is holding the balance of the last year's crop while mill stocks being very low there is constant demand for this season's crop.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 3 points with October 10.59. There was some trade buying but as soon as the demand was satisfied prices declined on long liquidation and Southern selling. Professional operators are awaiting European developments. A decline of 8 points was registered from the opening level and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 5 points for near months while distant positions were unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.90c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to one point up. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 10.78c. per lb.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

"Weather was mostly favourable except locally dry in the West. In the Western Belt, progress and condition were poor to good. Picking is rapidly progressing in the South but in the North, it has barely started. Conditions in the Central Belt were too dry in the North but the crop is progressing well. Growth in the Eastern Belt has improved considerably but excellent progress has been made except in the South where much of the crop is worthless."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 10.59 plus 09 (10-39 a.m.), lowest 10.51—05 (3 p.m.).

Liverpool October highest 5.99 plus 01, lowest 5.86—03.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. & Co., New Cork cable:—

No new features. Rains in Western Belt restricting movement. Weekly weather report is favourable but discounted. No pressure to sell.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Southern hedging now rather in excess of trade offtake. Speculation inclined to await recession before buying.

New York.—Market steady. No tenders issued for October. Small trade buying offset by hedges.

New York.—Notices none. Weather dry but beneficial. Hedge selling continues. Market supported by trade interests.

Messrs. Bruel and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:—

Cotton:—Despite slightly improved political situation market remains steady but believe as crop movement accelerates increasing hedgings will cause prices to sag.

Copper:—Expect higher unless political tension eases. £35-1-3.

Rubber:—Increase restriction in evidence; determination to reduce stocks; we consider market response disappointing; expect advance as statistics improve. 5 7/8, 6 and 6 1/8.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, September 25.

October	10.51—05
December	10.55—02
January	10.59—00
March	10.65—02
May	10.72—02
July	10.78—02
Middling Spot ..	10.90+00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, September 25.

October	10.48—00
December	10.52—00
January	10.57+01
Middling Spot ..	10.78—02

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST:—Generally fair.
CENTRAL:—Partly scattered showers
WEST:Cloudy unsettled.

STRADDLE SELLING IN LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

London And Continental Buying

SCATTERED HEDGES AGAINST ACTUALS

Bombay, Sept. 26.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was expected to open unchanged on Wednesday, but the market opened easy at a decline of 2 points with October 5.87. There was scattered hedge selling against actual cotton which met with London and Continental buying.

Later on good New York advices met by straddle selling and January hedging. It is now believed that Southern hedge selling is in excess of trade buying and operators are awaiting recessions to buy. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed 2 to 3 points down Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.36d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady under covering by shorts and closed at a rise of 2 points. At the close October was quoted 5.10, January 4.89 and March 4.89.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was comparatively easy on increased selling pressure. Sakels futures closed 6 to 8 points down with spot cotton prices 2 points lower at 8.39d. Uppers futures were easy with increased selling and near months closed 5 points lower but distants were unchanged. Spot cotton prices were reduced 14 points at 7.15d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy with long liquidation. There was a market absence of any support and Sakels futures closed 6 to 5 points down. Ashmouni contracts lost 13 to 14 points.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, September 25

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. ports..	43,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent.	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 25

September	6.01—03
October	5.86—03
November	5.77—04
December	5.77—02
January	5.77—03
February	5.78—03
March	5.80—02
April	5.80—02
May	5.81—02
June	5.81—02
July	5.81—02
August	5.79—01
Middling Spot ..	6.36—01
To-day's 10-12 A. M. Quotations	—
October	5.88
January	5.78

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 25

October 1935	7.93
November 1935	7.96
January 1936	7.80
March 1936	7.74
May 1936	7.71
July 1936	7.68
F. G. F. Spot	8.39

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 25.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)..	5.25
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.40
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.55
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.17
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	5.32
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.47
Bengal—	
Good	3.89
Fully Good	3.99
Fine	4.11
Scinde—	
Fully Good	3.99
Fine	4.11
Superfine	4.23

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, September 25

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent..	57
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	83-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	114-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Reg.	105-1/2
National Bank of India ..	41
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10

LINSEED OILS.

London, September 25.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt.

October sellers 26/1-1/2.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt

Jan/April sellers 26/7-1/2

NEW YORK.

New York, September 25.

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
October	10.56
December	10.59
January	10.62
New York Noon Call—	
October	10.55
December	10.59
January	10.62

SPECULATIVE UNLOADING IN COTTON

Absence Of Support

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Following a small decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 205 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened fairly steady at Rs. 205/4. There was utter absence of any buying and prices declined to Rs. 204/8 on liquidation by recent buyers who were influenced by war rumours.

SHORT COVERING.

At the decline there was some covering and scattered buying by commission houses and prices improved to Rs. 205/8

RENEWED SELLING.

The improvement in prices failed to attract buying and renewed long liquidation again depressed prices to Rs. 204/8. At this level the market was steady with a moderate turnover.

WIDER PARITY.

The local market is overbought and every advance is influencing increased selling pressure, as peace prospects are better in Europe. Owing to small stocks of actual cotton at present prices are comparatively firm but with the movement of our crop we look for a wider parity.

BETTER LIVERPOOL

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but opened very steady with quotations unchanged and was later quoted one point higher. This news influenced buying in the local market and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 205/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 205
Oomra D/J Rs. 186/4
Bengal D/J Rs. 140/8

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Sept 26

77 Kanji Shivji Ranala 196
49 Kanji Shivji Chopdu 10 on
200 Kanji Shivji Raman 14 on
300 Kanji Shivji Budhlada 12 on

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Sept. 25.

	Rs. a. p.
Cotton Broach A/M.	25 0 0
Cotton Broach monthly	10 0 0
Silver Aso	1 5 0
Silver Kartak	2 8 9
Gold Aso	0 5 6
Gold Kartak	0 9 9
Linseed May	0 12 6
Wheat January	0 6 0
Wheat May	0 7 3

200 Kanji Shivji Hansi 10 on
178 Kanji Shivji Vambori 12 on
150 Kanji Shivji Nagar 12 on
213 Viram Ladha, Veraval old 19 off
200 Narshi Nagshi Vambori 12 on
75 Narshi Nagshi Purna 12 on
32 Samji Karamshi Bhilwara 40 off
27 Virum Ladha Rajkot old 140
100 Langli and Co., Sunam 12 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Bengal Superfine	157/158
Bengal Fine	150/152
Bengal F.G.	146/147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150/152
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	146/147
Wardha-Hingt	207/209
Nagpur Savner	209/211
Pundhurna	202/204
Yeotmal	202/204
Arvi	202/204
Ellichpur	199/200
Berar	199/200
Khamgaon	199/200
Mulkapur	197/199
Khandesh	197/199
Jalna/Sailu	197/199
Burwah Sanavad	197/199
Broach Fine	225/230
Punjab/American	230/235
Punjab/American mix	215/220
Cambodia	285
Cambodia 2nd crop	245/250
Compta Good	240/245
Bagalkot	235/240
Western	235/245
Kampala	343
Busoga	342
Jinja	329
New Manza	313

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	77	267
Central India	57	504
Barsi and Nagar	...	246
Berar	100	405
Central Provinces	62	62
Total Oomras	296	1,484
Dholera	199	2,118
N.-W. Provinces	21	353
Rajputana	80	571
Sind-Punjab	366	2,015
Broach	...	193
Coompta and Dharwar	160	407
Westerns-Northerns	52	1,302
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	53	845
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	968	14,272
Comilla, Burma and other	...	...
Total	2,195	24,725

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 19th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	707	13,996
Japan and China	1,834	13,038
Coast Ports	230	1,112
Up-country by Rail	...	8,192
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	13,483
Total	2,771	49,821

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 25-9-35	1252000	1018000
Receipts yesterday 25-9-35	43000	29000
Exports to date 25-9-35	489000	594000
Stock at Ports 20-9-35	1615000	2689000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-9-35	1414000	1330000
Stock at Liverpool 20-935	449000	993000
Visible Supply 20-9-35	3743000	5559000
Quantity in sight 20-9-35	1739000	1375000
Quantity out of sight 20-9-35	1102000	1134000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 26.

3 per cent 1951/54	97/4
3 per cent 1942	101/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N	89/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/12
4 per cent 1943	107
4 per cent 1960/70	105/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	113/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/5
5 per cent 1940/43	109/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/6
TAXFREE.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	116/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	100/6
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE.	
4 per cent B P T	1974 101/8
4 per cent M. Deb	1974 101
5 per cent M. Deb.	1959 111/8
6 per cent M. Deb.	1954 124
6 per cent K P T	1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T	1937 104

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 89/12 and after improving to Rs. 90 declined to Rs. 89/6

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 26.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar/Dec

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 272 1/8
Banks selling T T 270 1/8
Banks buying T T 267 3/8

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 561
Banks buying D D 571

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 3/4
Banks buying T T 77 1/2

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 137 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 102 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.92 1/8 25th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/0 5/8 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/4 26th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 26th inst.
Java/London 7.29 26th inst.
London/Paris 74.74 25th inst.
London/Belgium 29.15 1/2 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.17 1/2 25th inst
London/Italy 60.37 25th inst
London/Berlin 12.24 1/2 25th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 25th inst.
London/New York 4.92 7/8 25th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.30 25th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-1-6 24th inst. £7-1-1 25th inst

Silver London Ready 29 5/16 24th inst 29 3/16 25th inst.

Silver London Forward 29 5/16 24th inst. 29 3/16 25th inst.

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 24th inst. 65 5/8 25th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5/8 p.c. 24th inst. 5/8 p.c. 25th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 3/4 p.c. 24th inst. 3/4 25th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Sept. 25.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan	80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan	93
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1964/59	103 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55	110 3/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68	114 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47	113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38	103 1/4
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37	100 1/4
3 per cent India Sterling Loan New £2 Dis.	
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	83 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	103 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	104

Market steady with firm tendency. 3 1/2 per cent Sterling India closed £93 1/4.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of 3 months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 24th September, 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 6,80,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-0 allotted approximately 50 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. Two Crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being annas 11-10 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 1st October, 1935. Successful tenders should make payment on Thursday, the 3rd October 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 20th September 1935, no Treasury Bills were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediate Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday the 25th September, 1935 to Monday the 30th September 1935 at Rs. 99-13-3 per cent subject to the condition that their sale may be discontinued without notice at any time during that period. Three months intermediate Treasury Bills sold from the 18th September, 1935 to 23rd September, 1935 amounted to Rs. 5,60,00,000.

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, Sept. 25.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.	A. 31
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	6
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	69
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	32
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	82
Consolidated Gas	27
American Tel. and Tel.	139
Western Union Telg.	47 1/2
Radio Corp.	8
New York Central	25
Erie R. R.	11
Union Pacific R. R.	160
Great North Pfd.	26
Bethelehem Steel	38
United States Steel	45 1/2
American Smelting	49
Noranda Mines	39
Int. Nickel of Canada	30 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	58
International Harvester	57
Western Electric Inst	17
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motor	45
Sperry Corp.	13
St. Oil of N. J.	43
Socony	11
National Dairy	17
Chase Bank	29 1/4
National City Bank	28
American Radiator	17
Amr. Celanese	28

Market practically unchanged.
Total business 1 1/4 million.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool:—
October 146 December 124 January 120 March 120 May 115 at Cross Rate 4.92

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 205—Liverpool May 1936 5.79 Rs. 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 205—New York May 10.72 Rs. 37 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.92.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 205 1/2; Highest 207 1/4; Lowest 205 1/4; Closing 207 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 187; Highest 188 3/4; Lowest 187; Closing 188 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 140 3/4; Highest 141 3/4; Lowest 140 3/4; Closing 141 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 25

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 10 1/2.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 24th September	942
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	22,530
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	54,462
Decrease	31,932

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 26th day of September 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36
10-30 Rs. 205
12-30 Rs. 204/8
2-30 Rs. 205
4-30 Rs. 205
April-May
Highest Rs. 205/8
Lowest Rs. 204/8

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, September 25

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta

Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/6.

C & F Bombay:—
Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

C & F Karachi:—
Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept. 26.

	Rs. a. p.
Java Ready	13 13 6
S. S. Begum	4 2 3
Aug-Sept. Shipment	4 1 6
Oct-Dec. Shipment	4 2 0
Jan-Mar. Shipment	4 2 6
Ready Kesar	14 5 0
Ready Saraya	13 14 0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept 25

December 2.56 plus 02
March 2.13—
May 2.18 plus 01
July 2.22—

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 25

September 0.96 7/8c.
December 0.98 1/4c.
May 0.98 1/2c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 25

October 79 1/8d.
December 74 1/8d
March 71d.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept 26

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 32/12; Closing Rs. 32/12

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/9/3; Highest Rs. 6/10/3; Lowest Rs. 6/8/7 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/10/1 1/2

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/9/10 1/2; Highest Rs. 6/11/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/9/3; Closing Rs. 6/10/10 1/2

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 30; Highest Rs. 30/6; Lowest Rs. 29/12; Closing Rs. 30/4

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/14/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 2/13/3; Closing Rs. 2/13/6

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1935

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No Expectation Of Gandhiji's "Come-Back"

Case Of Wish Being Father To Thought

Deshpande Removes Misunderstanding Created By His Bombay Speech

PLEADS FOR PREPARING GROUND FOR GANDHIJI'S RE-ENTRY INTO POLITICS

A stir has been created in Bombay Congress circles by the statement of Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, member of the Congress Working Committee and a close lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his speech on Tuesday that Mahatma Gandhi might re-enter politics and revolutionise the political atmosphere.

For the past two days press representatives have been bombarding him with questions and asking him for an interview on the question of Gandhiji's come-back. At length he has explained that he was misunderstood.

Sjt. Gangadharrao, being one of the very few who is in close touch with the happening round about Gandhiji, it was taken for granted that the above statement was very significant. It was thought that Sjt. Gangadharrao, during the course of some conversation at Wardha must have gained the impression that Gandhiji, might stage a "come-back" into politics very soon.

All this guess-work has been refuted by Sjt. Gangadharrao, who says that all that he said during the course of his speech amounted to nothing more than his wish in the matter.

Sjt. Gangadharrao says: "It is my personal opinion that the country needs Gandhiji's active participation in India's politics."

Country Needs Him.

In the course of a Press statement Sjt. Gangadharrao says:—

"I find that some wrong impression has been created by my reference in my speech at the Jinnah Hall on the 24th to Gandhiji giving up his present retirement from politics. It is presumed by some that I am in the know of things and that I gave expression to something on some definite impression.

"I want to remove this impression. I spoke in Marathi and all that I said about it amounted to my wish in the matter. It is my personal opinion that the country needs his active participation in Indian politics. I am aware that he is prepared to give advise when it is sought but that, however much valuable it may be, is not sufficient.

"It is therefore absolutely necessary for all those who feel like me to prepare the ground for his re-entry so that he may find it easy to give the Congress the benefit of his active guidance."

GANDHI JAYANTI SENSATION

Kolhapur Magisgrate's Order On Congress Committee

POONA, Sept. 26.

News comes from Kolhapur that the local District Magistrate has served orders on the Kolhapur City Congress Committee to refrain from taking prominent part in the Gandhi week celebrations. The Khadi Bhandar of the place, however, is celebrating the Gandhi week.—United Press.

ANXIETY FOR KAMALA NEHRU

Condition Continues To Be Grave

BADENWEILER (By Air Mail).

The condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru remains serious and one of anxiety From the very critical turn her condition rapidly took ten days back, an improvement set in a week back. writes the Badenweiler (Germany) correspondent of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika."

The improvement is very slight and at present the position remains stationary. She is able to retain only fruit juice The smallest solid food upsets her. The temperature in the evenings keeps rather high.

Professor Unverricht who performed the operation on Mrs. Nehru in June had since been twice at Badenweiler. At the last examination following his second visit he was inclined to take a serious view, especially on account of the difficulty in retaining food.

Dr. Atal who accompanied Mrs. Nehru from India had been to Vienna to consult Prof. Neumann, who had examined Mrs. Nehru immediately on arrival in Europe, with a view to arrange, if necessary, a new examination by him.

Miss Nehru has come down to Badenweiler from Zurich where she had gone in connection with her study and is in a state of great concern.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrived here six days back will be now staying on at this place. In his free time Pandit Jawaharlal is also busy revising the manuscript of a new book by him which a London publisher is expected to bring out soon.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Kalyan municipal school board will be held on October 2 for electing a chairman. A triangular contest on communal lines is likely to take place. There are three parties viz. Brahmin, Non-Brahmin and Muslim.

STOP ANIMAL SACRIFICE

Sharma's Death By Fast Will Leave Great Slur On Humanity & Hinduism

In connection with the "fast unto death" of Pandit Ramchandra Sharma to prevent sacrifice of animals at the Kalighat Temple, Calcutta. The Bombay Humanitarian League has wired an appeal to the Mayor and prominent leaders of Calcutta.

The appeal says. "Pray consider Pandit Ramchandra Sharma" self-sacrifice as ideal of sacrifice. Prevail upon devotees of Kalimata to give up animals' sacrifice Propitiation of Goddess, spiritual elevation attainable by sacrificing animal passions in man. Civilisation and humanity demands eradication of cruel customs. Let Calcutta lead misguided humanity by saving dumb creatures and their firm friend Pandit Sharma. Loss of his life will be a slur on Humanity and Hinduism."

Appeal to Malaviya

The following telegram has been sent to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—

"Appreciating your intervention pray prevail upon Kalimata devotees to propitiate Goddess by sacrificing brute in man and self-sacrifice for Bharatmata. Loss of Sharmaji's life will be a slur on Humanity and Hinduism. Advise letting loose animal victims before Goddess. Keep them in Panjrapole for life long as divine creatures as happens in dedication of bulls."

The League has also issued an appeal to the Bengalis in this connection.

REVOLVER FOUND IN WELL

PATNA, Sept. 25.

A five-chambered revolver was recovered from a well in the compound of the Darga at Khusrupur.

A man reported to the police that while he was drawing water the revolver got stuck to his bucket, but fell again in the well. An officer of the Fatuwa police station hurried to the Darga and with the help of a diver fished out the revolver from the well.—United Press.

NIMBKAR'S REVISION PETITION

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

The revision petition against the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate who sentenced Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Bombay Labour leader, to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition came up for hearing before Justice Wadsworth at the High Court to-day who directed its admission. An application for bail had also been filed before His Lordship who granted it on Mr. Nimbkar's, own bond for Rs. 500 with sureties of like amount.—A. P.

RUIKAR BACKS BOSE'S CLAIMS

Right Man For Congress Presidentship At Present Juncture

NAGPUR, Sept. 26.

Supporting the election of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to the presidentship of the next Congress, Mr. Ruiker President of the All-India Trades Union Congress, in a statement to the "United Press" says:—

"This honour is, as a matter of fact, long overdue to him. His sufferings and sacrifices in the cause of the country are such that any other person in his place would have long ago been elevated to the Presidential chair, but his independence has possibly stood in his way. Now it is high time that his services should be recognised".

Proceeding Mr. Ruiker says: "The Congress to-day stands at the parting of ways and unless a new independent leadership is placed at its helm, it will soon be faced with a grave crisis. Socialists are gathering strength in the country. Labour is forging ahead but the present Congress leadership is busy with the parliamentary programme whose glamour is steadily fading away.

India requires a new leadership which will gather all anti-Imperialist and radical forces in the country and I feel in Mr. Subhas Bose we have a right leader at this critical juncture. His close association with the Trade Union Congress in the past will guarantee complete co-operation with labour.

I have, therefore, to appeal to all radical elements in the Congress to agitate for Mr. Subhas Bose being elected as President of the next Congress".—United Press.

OLD WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH

MADURA, Sept. 26.

An old woman was burnt to death and another seriously burnt as a result of a disastrous fire in Kumarakurichi, a village in Ramnad district which destroyed 96 houses.—A. P.

"C. R's" HEALTH

TIRUPUR, Sept. 26.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar after returning from Delhi has been laid up with fever in the Gandhi Ashram at Tiruchengode. His recent journey appears to have told on his health but he is reported to be improving.—A. P.

Gwalior Maharaja To Wed Baroda Princess

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Sept. 25.

Negotiations are believed to be in progress for the marriage of Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior with the grand-daughter of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Jawaharlal At Badenweiler

Closely Watching Affairs In India And Abroad

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BADENWEILER, Sept. 15.

Jawaharalal Nehru arrived at Badenweiler (not far from Frieburg and close to the German-Swiss frontier), where his wife Kamala Nehru is lying ill in a serious state, a week back. He has stood the rush of the aeroplane journey, in a state of intense mental agitation, well. Mr. Nehru does not relish getting out before "his time"; but he is of course happy at the release owing to the chance it gave him to hurry to Kamala Nehru at a moment of supreme crisis. He is at the same time appreciative of those who facilitated in various ways his early departure to Europe. Outwardly he gives little signs of excitment, though Mrs. Nehru's condition continues to call for much anxiety. He is also closely studying affairs in India which, one has the impression, he is reviewing critically and carefully much to himself with a constructive view in mind.

HIS NEW BOOK.

During his spare time Pandit Nehru is also devoting some time regularly to the revising of the manuscript of a new book by him, which a leading London publisher is expected to bring out before long. It is greatly an autobiographical study with descriptive and critical accounts of various issues of wider significance with many of which he himself has been intimately associated. It does not directly deal with the immediate situation, owing to the enforced seclusion of Pandit Nehru from affairs for a while. The book is likely to carry the little "In And Out Of Prison." It is written from a broad-based view point, one similar to that which finds emphasis in the book "Glimpses of World History."

INTEREST IN ABYSSINIA.

Pandit Jawaharalal Nehru retains close concern about developments in India and interest on those abroad. He is obviously watching with keen attention the Abyssinian issue. He does not feel like making any formal statement on this or any Indian question in his present circumstances. But it is evident from stray talks that he devotes close thought to the Abyssinian question as a development of considerable significance. There is no doubt, he indicated, of sympathy of India being with Abyssinia in a stand to defend its national independence as a straight issue. This progressive reaction in various quarters is only weakened by the introduction of other factors in the situation and sentiments and doubts aroused by them.

AMUSED OVER HOARE'S SPEECH.

Pandit Nehru tended to show some amusement over Sir Samuel Hoare's references to India in the course of his important speech at Geneva, when the British Foreign Secretary mentioned in almost lyrical terms to the British Government's all-round progressive and altruistic attitude towards India and to the "complicated" and "far reaching" measure in advancement of self-government recently introduced, for which Sir Samuel added, he himself was greatly responsible. Nehru considers, of course, that no one will take objection to the description "complicated" to the new reform measure. Pandit Nehru views again that despite differences it is not quite easy not to think of the new actions on land and air on big scale on the North Western frontier of India initiated by the British Government when one read: progressive references displaying resentment to bombing, etc. by Sir Samuel Hoare as likely to be started elsewhere. Mr. C. F. Andrews who was present and who intensely deplores Italian aggression stated that had he been present at Geneva on the occasion of Sir Samuel's speech it would, in connection with the reference to India, have led him to shout: "Where and who are the representatives of India?"

KAMALA NEHRU'S CONDITION.

Mrs. Nehru's condition at present remains stationary. There is not much change after the slight improvement that set in a week back. The temperature tends to keep high and she still is unable to retain any solid food. The situation remains hence one of great anxiety.

'INTERNATIONALISE INDIAN MUSIC'

Mrs. Cousins' Plea At Travancore Conference

TRIVANDRUM (By Mail).

Under the patronage of Her Highness Setu Parvati Bai, Maharani of Travancore, the first Session of the Travancore Music Conference was held here on Monday morning under the presidentship of Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins at the New Theatre.

Mrs. Cousins, in the course of a lengthy address, put in a strong plea for internationalising Indian music by making it soar above the bondage of languages and enter the realm of cadences which would be appreciated universally. She urged that some attempt should also be made to buy the unpublished relics of Indian songs done into musical notation by the late Chinnaswami Mudaliar of Madras.

The need for a Training College of Music in Travancore, the introduction of music in boys' schools and colleges, the provisions of musical programme for the public and provision of radio music were urged by the Conference through different resolutions.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Cousins gave a piano recital at the Town Hall.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU GOES TO ZERAIDEI

PATNA, Sept. 25.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President who arrived at Chapra from Allahabad on Monday has proceeded to his native village at Zeraidei.

He proposes to stay at home till the end of the first week of October, after which he will leave for Patna to attend a meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee to be held at Sadaquat Ashram on October 9.—United Press.

PATTABHI FOR CONGRESS CROWN

Kistan District Committee's Resolution

MASULIPATAM, Sept. 25.

At a meeting of the East Kistan District Congress Committee held here, a resolution moved by Mr. P. Lakshmipathi Sastri recommending to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to nominate Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya as the President of the ensuing Lucknow Congress Session was unanimously adopted.

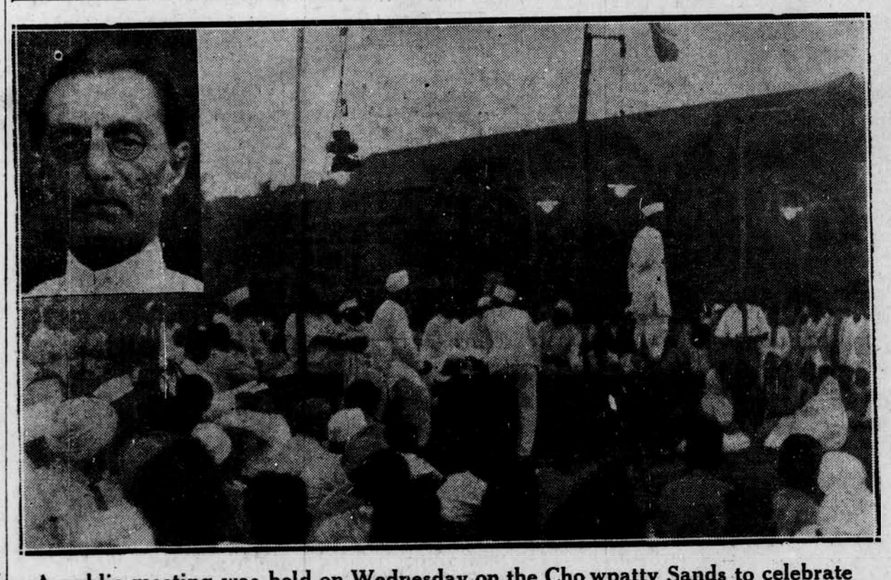
The Committee rejected by a narrow majority another resolution of Mr. Lakshmipathi Sastri recommending to the All-India Congress Committee not to decide in favour of acceptance of office by the Congressmen under the New Constitution. The Congress Socialists 'en bloc' voted against the resolution.—United Press.

OFFICE OF COURT RECEIVER

Questions In Bombay Council

In reply to a question by Shaikh Abdul Aziz (Central division) in the Bombay Legislative Council about the number of gazetted officers in the office of the Court Receiver,and Liquidator in the High Court of Bombay, the Home Member, Sir Robert Bell, replied that there were four, including the court receiver himself. Of these three were Parsis and one was a Hindu. He added that among the clerks in that office were seven Parsis, 25 Hindus and one Muslim.

Mr. Aziz further asked whether a non-Parsi had ever occupied the post formerly known as receiver and liquidator and now known as the court receiver and official liquidator in the last fifteen years. The Home Member replied in the negative.



A public meeting was held on Wednesday on the Chowpatty Sands to celebrate "Poona Pact Day." Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., addressing the gathering. (Inset) Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, who presided over the function.

PROPERTY AT QUETTA

Merchants Demand Permission To Salvage it Themselves

SIMLA Sept. 26.

The United Press understands that a largely signed memorandum has been submitted to the Vicercy by the leading merchants and residents of Quetta, requesting that salvage operations should be arranged to be completed immediately at least before the winter rains set in to save the property under least before property under debris. The merchants offer to arrange for salvage by themselves under police watch and official control. a In this connection some Quetta citizens have arrived at Simla and met the Members of the Assembly.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Seth Abdulla Haroon, Mr. Ghiasuddin and Sardar Mangal Singh met Mr. Acheson, Foreign Secretary, and urged for sympathetic consideration of the demands relating to salvage offers and facilities. Mr. Acheson promised consideration. The deputationists urged for setting up a Consulative Committee early, promised in the Assembly during the Quetta debate, which should contain Members of Assembly from the Punjab and Sind, and representatives of Quetta citizens.—United Press.

OXYGEN STATION AT ERNAKULAM

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

An oxygen compression station at Ernakulam was opened during the week-end. This, it is stated, will enable South India to get oxygen as cheaply as any other province in India and will benefit industry, commerce and medicine. At present oxygen is obtained from Colombo.—United Press.

"MAHATMAJI HAS MADE NATION FEARLESS"

'Gandhi Week' Celebrations In Broach

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 25.

"Gandhi Week" commenced here from to-day. Early in the morning Prabhat Feri went round the city. In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held at the Town Hall.

Dr. Chandulal Desai addressing the meeting said:—"It was Mahatmaji who made the Indian nation brave and bold. He infused the new spirit in the whole country and as a result the nation has learnt to judge between the right and the wrong."

"The change of mentality is Swaraj—Mahatmaji has changed the nation entirely. Mahatmaji has got the non-violence of Lord Buddha, liberality of Christ and the brotherhood of Mohammad. Mahatmaji has translated words in to action."

PARSI MARRIAGE BILL

Sethna Presents Report Of Select Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The Joint Select Committee report was presented in the Council of State by Sir Phiroze Sethna on the Bill amending the law relating to marriage and divorce among Parsis.

Raja Ghaznafarali introduced a Bill for the better administration of Durgah Khwaja Saheb at Ajmer.

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